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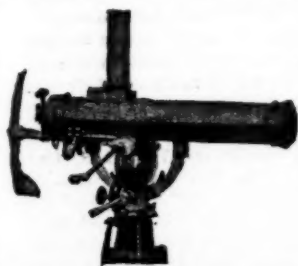
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Capt. Charles King, in "Harper's Weekly," pays his compliments to Gen. Lew Wallace for his pessimistic remarks concerning the Army, addressed to the graduating class at Annapolis. Captain King is willing to go even further than General Wallace in commendation of the Navy, but he is not prepared to admit that the days of the Army are numbered. He asks: "Will the Navy meet the mobs in the coal regions, the rioters on the railways? Will the Navy sail the Susquehanna, guard the great furnaces and rolling-mills, the mines, granaries, elevators, banks, water-works, magazines, road-beds, tunnels, bridges? This, says the General, is the work of the National Guard; but what is the National Guard but the Army, of which we regulars are only the nucleus? Whence came the leaders of the great and gallant army of volunteers in the last war? Just where they will come from in the next—the little band of professionals. . . . Should there be an invading army on our coasts, as the General permits us to fancy, would the Navy leave its ships and come tramping after it? Would there be no work for the Army in the prophesied overwhelming?"

Both General Wallace and Captain King seem to assume that we can depend upon the National Guard for prolonged service, which is not the fact, even in States where we have a really efficient militia force, and a very large part of the United States is absolutely defenseless, so far as such a force is concerned. It is neither right nor expedient to call upon citizens engaged in other business to assume all the duties of professional soldiers. In case of need we should find in the ranks of the National Guard the best possible material for soldiers, but they could only be depended upon for long service as individuals, not as organizations. Take the State of New York, for example. Not 10 per cent. of the troops it sent to the field in 1861-65 were Guardsmen, and these were called out only for periods of from thirty days to three months. General Wallace has achieved remarkable success as a weaver of romances, and he appears to have presented himself in that character to the cadets of the Naval Academy. He knows quite as well as we do that we have never been able to depend upon militia forces for war, and the nature of their organization does not admit of our doing so. And General Wallace also knows quite as well as we can tell him that our volunteers always have needed, and always will need, the directions of trained soldiers. It is in view of this fact that Mr. Mitchell, in an interesting article on West Point in the "North American Review" for July, recommends that the organization of the Military Academy be so modified as to furnish trained officers for the National Guard.

Rear-Admiral Ramsay has finished his examination of the recommendations of the Naval Academy Academic Board in reference to the assignments of this year's graduating class, and the orders carrying out these recommendations will be issued June 30. The four cadets who failed to pass the first physical examination, upon re-examination at the Navy Department have been determined fit for duty. Naval Cadet Engineer Robert K. Crank, who failed to pass the physical examination on account of a slight deafness in one ear, is fortunate in having an exception made in his case. The Secretary has decided to continue him in the service. There are therefore 38 cadets who are eligible for commissions. Seven of these will be provided for in the Engineer and Construction Corps. There are just 23 vacancies at the present time for the other 31, and the Navy Department has been struggling for some time past to get these two numbers equal. It has given the matter up, however, and eight cadets will be discharged on July 1. Lieutenant Fillette may possibly make another vacancy, and then only seven will be unassigned. Rear-Admiral Ramsay said last week that even if some of the cadets were discharged, they had obtained a good education, and were well-fitted to battle for their living in civil life.

We understand that the command of the European station has been tendered to Rear-Admiral Wm. A. Kirkland. It is proposed to

enlarge the squadron by the addition of several vessels, making the San Francisco the flagship. The tender of this command to Rear-Admiral Kirkland effectually puts an end to all the rumors concerning the departure of Rear-Admiral Ramsay from the Navy Department, where he is making himself very essential to the Secretary. It is not certain that Admiral Kirkland will accept the tender of the European station. He was not at all pleased at the summary rescinding of the order taking him to the Pacific station which reached him at Denver, Col., while he was en route to take command. He gave expression to his indignation in a long letter to the Department. He was sent to the Pacific station, too, against his wishes, as he desired to command the South Atlantic Station.

The blow of the Anarchist Santo, which deprived the French Republic of its chief executive, has consolidated the opposition in France to the friends of disorder, and the death of Carnot has been quickly followed by the choice of a successor even more pronounced in favor of conservative methods of administration. The new President of the French Republic M. Casimir-Perier, has the reputation of being a strong-willed and able man with aristocratic tendencies, who will show no tolerance for anarchy or communism. The violent outbreak of communistic abuse in the French Congress which followed the announcement that he had received 451 out of a total of 842 votes is proof of this. There is every reason to believe that M. Casimir-Perier spoke sincerely when he said, in accepting his election: "I shall give my country all the vigor and patriotism that I possess. I shall give the Republic all the ardor of convictions which have never wavered. I shall give the democracy all my devotion and all my heart, as did he who is now no more, whose loss we reverently deplore. I shall endeavor to do my duty—my entire duty."

The friends of Commodores Fyffe and Erben have not yet given up hope of these officers receiving promotion before retirement. The plan which hinged upon the premature retirement of Admiral Gherardi having failed, it is now proposed that Rear-Admiral Skerrett, who does not retire for age until January 18, 1895, should retire in season to promote Commodore Fyffe, who retires next month, July 26, 1894. This will make Commodore Stanton a Rear-Admiral July 26. His date of retirement is July 18, 1896, but it is expected that he will retire in season to promote Commodore Erben, who retires September 16, 1894. By this scheme Skerrett will surrender six months, as Rear-Admiral on the active list, and Stanton 22 months, and Commodores Fyffe and Erben will gain promotion as the result of this generosity on the part of their fellow-officers.

The Populist Governor of Colorado, is having some experience with the results that follow neglect of the sworn duty which is imposed upon every executive, to preserve the peace and enforce the law at all hazards and without regard to personal or political sympathies. His Adjutant-General, General Tarsney, has been subjected to the outrageous indignity of being kidnapped and subjected to a coat of tar and feathers, besides being beaten and otherwise maltreated. It is quite true that the State of Colorado and its executive should learn that there can be no treaty or compromise with law-breakers. On the principle of locking the State door when it is too late, Governor Waite has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the principals in this outrage upon the person of his Adjutant-General and the dignity of the State of Colorado.

We receive excellent reports from the New York State Camp concerning the pack invented by Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf., and adopted for the use of the National Guard of New York. The Merriam pack has also been adopted by the State of New Jersey, and there is an excellent prospect that it will soon supersede the knapsack now in use in our Army. After its thorough trial in the 7th Infantry, and among the State troops, there ought not to be any question as to its character. The packs adopted by France and Austria are a plagiarism upon the ideas of Colonel Merriam, who gets nothing from these

two countries but the empty honor of this recognition.

The needs of our Navy in respect to cruising types for distant service were never more forcibly brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, than during a recent discussion as to the necessity for docking the Newark, now on the Brazil station. Having an unsheathed bottom it is necessary to sight her bottom at least twice a year, but under the circumstances it has been impracticable to do so in her case, and as there is no dock large enough to take the ship out of water in Rio, it seems that she must go to the English dock at Cape Town for the necessary repairs. Secretary Herbert realizes that a navy requires not alone ships, but facilities for keeping them in good repair. The Newark will probably be docked during the present year.

Owing to the delay of the Senate in passing the Tariff bill, none of the annual appropriation bills has yet been passed by that body, and it has become necessary for Congress to pass a joint resolution extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year for thirty days from the 1st of July. The Fortification bill, the Naval Academy bill and the Army Appropriation bill, are among those on the calendar of the Senate awaiting action. The Naval Appropriation bill is still in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It has not yet been taken up by the subcommittee, and it will not be reported to the Senate for a week or two. We announced three weeks ago, that Congress would probably be compelled to take this course to provide for the expenses of the Government.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy was advised on Tuesday last that the Carnegie company intended shipping, either on that day or Wednesday, the 17-inch plate, representing a group of armor for the barbettes of the Oregon. In order to expedite its trial Chairman Frick, of the company, shipped it by a fast train and it arrived in Washington on Thursday. The plate will be tested about the 10th of July.

The prospect is said to be good for an early publication of two volumes of the Naval War Record Series. The compilation of this work, which will fill some twenty volumes, has been brought to a practical conclusion under the superintendency of Lieut.-Comdr. Richard Rush, U. S. N. Following the initial volumes will be prepared the succeeding ones as rapidly as funds become available for the work.

The Massachusetts Naval Militia are having a taste of sea service in the invitation extended to them to turn out and paint the U. S. monitor Passaic, which has been loaned to them for purposes of drill. As some compensation for their voluntary services they are to have the privilege of messing at their own expense while on duty as decorators in the service of their generous Uncle Samuel.

Capt. E. A. Garlington, 7th U. S. Cav., has written an interesting chronological sketch of Troop I, 7th U. S. Cav., which was organized Sept. 30, 1863, by 2d Lieut. J. N. Wheelan, 2d U. S. Cav. Since its organization the troop has had three captains, twelve 1st lieutenants and ten second lieutenants, has been in nine battles or engagements and has lost in killed two commissioned officers and forty-three enlisted men. Sergt. John Dolan has been over thirty years in the army and Sergt. Fred Smith and Private J. H. Meier over twenty years, while 1st Sergt. Robert B. Shaw, Sergt. L. C. Hull and Blacksmith W. F. Helmsen have served over fifteen years.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Saville, of the English service, in a recent number of "Cycling," claims that the cycle possesses numerous qualifications as a suitable mount which are not fulfilled in the body of any living animal, and argues that cyclists should be included among armed forces, not merely for the purpose of obtaining information as to the movements of the enemy, but to render assistance to the cavalry at a critical time.

An old grievance is being freshly ventilated in England, that of naval officers with private means spending large sums of money in making their ships smart. Some officers are said to spend hundreds of pounds per annum on gilding or other decorations, and in the purchase of paint and cleaning materials beyond those officially supplied; and in



such cases, of course, commendation is won upon inspection, and the moneyed man obtains promotion at the cost of conferees who cannot afford such outlay. Our service is, fortunately, entirely free from jealousies thus created.

An ex-Naval officer in a letter to the Philadelphia "Ladger" thus describes the origin of the expression "Blood is thicker than water," which has so won the hearts of the Englishmen:

In 1850 the English Government had some trouble with the Chinese on account of their smuggling opium, which resulted in a conflict of arms. Fortunately the United States Government happened to have a few ships in the East Indian squadron at that time, and while the old side-wheel steamer Powhattan could not go up the Peiho River, there were some transports chartered, and Flag Officer Josiah Tatnall raised his flag on one of these boats and stood up the river, more to look on than anything else. Tatnall suddenly discovered that the English Admiral's ship was aground and the Chinese, taking advantage of the situation, were raking her fore and aft. This was more than Captain Tatnall, as he was then called, could stand, and he ordered the First Lieutenant of his ship (the Captain being under weather) to stand up towards the English Admiral's ship and get out a hawser, when the First Lieutenant turned to the Captain and said: "That is against all international law." The old man said emphatically: "D—n the international law; blood is thicker than water. Don't you see they are raking him fore and aft?" And that is the origin of the expression. The American ships at that time in the East India squadron stood by the Englishmen, took off their wounded and were ready to lend any assistance that might be required. But, to the credit of the English officers may it be said, that while they appreciated the efforts of the Americans, they did not for a moment ask for assistance. It is a pleasure for an American to hear at this late date that these facts are recognized by the largest maritime power in the world, and we, as Americans, are willing to shake hands with them on the subject, but it must not be forgotten that the expression originated with a thoroughbred American, whose name is a tradition in our service, and that the only surviving officer of the occasion in question is now a very successful Philadelphia merchant.

The Philadelphia merchant here referred to is a merchant in a double sense, as Clarke Merchant, formerly a commander in our Navy, is the gentleman referred to. Commodore Tatnall, in his official report, made at the time, tells us that what he did was to first consult with the American Minister, Mr. Ward; then having his sanction, he offered to tow into action the reserve boats and seamen of Admiral Hope. This offer, he adds, "was thankfully and promptly accepted." In the evening Commodore Tatnall called on the English Admiral and while his barge was alongside the English flag-ship it was struck by a round shot which killed the cockswain and slightly bruised Flag Lieutenant (afterward Rear-Admiral) S. D. Trenchard. The particulars of the affair, much more in detail than any yet published, will be found in the Army and Navy Journal of June 31, 1891. Commo. Tatnall was educated in England and his British sympathies were strong.

Lieut.-Col. Volkmar, A. A. G., has prepared an interesting statement showing the number of companies on duty in the several departments. In the Department of the East there are several companies, 4 of which belong to the cavalry, 44 artillery and 32 infantry. Two companies belonging to the latter branch of the service are composed of Indians, who are stationed at Forts McPherson and Sill. There are 56 companies in the Department of the Missouri, 21 of which are cavalry (one an Indian company), 4 artillery and 31 infantry. The Department of California has fewer companies than any other, only 22, 9 infantry, 9 artillery and 4 cavalry. The Department of the Columbia is the next smallest in point of numbers, having only 23 companies. Fifteen of these are infantry, 6 cavalry and 2 artillery. The Department of the Texas has 31 companies, 17 infantry, 13 cavalry and 1 artillery company. There are 60 companies in the Department of the Dakota, 20 cavalry and 40 infantry. Five companies of this command are composed of Indians. The Department of Colorado is composed of 56 companies, 21 cavalry and 35 infantry. One of the cavalry troops is an Indian organization, stationed at Fort Wingate. Forty-two companies comprise the Department of the Platte, 25 of which are infantry and 17 cavalry. The one Indian cavalry troop of this command is stationed at Fort Niobrara.

Hiram Maxim has made a vigorous attack upon Comdr. W. N. Folger, U. S. N., late Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He charges him with unfairly setting aside a contract which had been made by Comdr. Folger's predecessor in office, and with making unfair use of a patented invention. Mr. Maxim says: "Upon laying the matter before Secretary Tracy, he examined the papers and said to Folger, in my presence: 'We cannot disregard the order, which has been already virtually given to Mr. Maxim. Mr. Maxim has been asked by the Department to do certain things. He has done these things to the complete satisfaction of the committee appointed for the purpose. We have agreed to give Mr. Maxim a certain order for guns. The fact that the order was not signed by your predecessor before he went out ought to make no difference to Mr. Maxim. He is entitled to the order, and we cannot afford to disregard it. Mr. Maxim must receive the order, or one equally valu-

able.' On going down to Mr. Folger's office, he said upon the stairs: 'I hear what the Secretary has to say, and then I do just as I please.' He asked me how old I was. I told him. He then said, in a sneering sort of way, that the remainder of my life would probably not be long enough to see the end of the case should I sue the Government." Comdr. Folger may have been wrong in other matters, but he was clearly correct in his last statement, as many have learned to their cost.

In "Talks with the Trade" in the July "Lippincott's" we are told that when not backed by a known name, poetry is a drug in the market. And so is most prose, too. Therefore don't pose as a martyr if the publisher, having looked over your effusions, offers to act simply as your agent, you bearing all costs; nor yet if he declines to handle them at all. In our day literature (or what aims to be such) is overdone; there is too much of it. Real talent, if it can get its products into available shape, will be heard from sooner or later, first and chiefly (as a rule) through the periodicals. To try your luck costs merely postage—and at the other end in time of editors and clerks, which publishers pay for in your behalf. But nobody is going to win wealth and fame by the pen merely because he or she would like to. "Soldiering" is a hard trade, but as a rule literature is worse, the significance of which remark lies in its application.

John Burroughs, in a chapter of "Field Notes" in "The Century" for June says that the eye always sees what it wants to see and the ear hears what it wants to hear. Some people see four-leaved clovers wherever they look into the grass, and he tells of a friend of his who picks up Indian relics all about the fields; he has Indian relics in his eye. "I have seen him turn out of the path at right angles, as a dog will when he scents something, and walk straight away several rods, and pick up an Indian poundstone. He saw it out of the corner of his eye."

A member of the 23d U. S. Infantry, recently on the march from Laredo to Fort Ringgold, Tex., writes: "Throughout our march of 123 miles, we came in contact with people utterly destitute, and how they manage to exist remains a mystery to me. I would suggest that some of the missionary society advocates suspend payments to foreign missions and drop a few shekels in the box for these people, who, in my opinion, are at present more deserving. We rendered as much assistance as our larder would afford, feeling satisfied that a little misery was lifted."

The Army and Navy Auxiliary, an association of ladies in Washington, D. C., has changed its name to the Woman's Army and Navy League, and hopes to increase its membership and thus its usefulness in helping the enlisted man to spend his leisure profitably by sending him good books and periodicals when required.

An order has been issued by General Schofield extending the scope of the War Department library so that its benefits may be shared by any officers wherever serving.

Two troops of cavalry and one battery of artillery from Fort Sheridan will camp with the Wisconsin National Guard on the occasion of its annual encampment at Fort Douglas, on July 24.

Lieut. A. C. Ducat, 24th Inf., has been designated as professor in military science at the Northern Illinois Normal School, at Dixon, Ill., relieving Lieut. A. A. Augur, who returns to him command. First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th U. S. Inf., has been detached from duty at Austin College, Sherman, Tex., and ordered to his command.

Allotments were recommended by the Ordnance and Fortifications Board at its recent meeting in New York City for the purchase of a carriage for the Haskell steel multi-charge gun, for further experiments in connection with the tests of range and position finders and the purchase and test of smokeless powders of domestic smokeless powders for use in the coast defense guns.

The "Knapsack" announces that its issue for June 11 is the "final appearance before the public and our journalistic career ends, at least for the present." Furthermore, the editors frankly say: "With the summer comes 'that tired feeling,' and a desire for continual rest." Sometimes this tired feeling comes to the reader.

On Sunday evening, after dress parade, at West Point two gentlemen were seen walking away from the ground. They appeared to be on the most friendly terms. One was minus the left arm and one carried an empty right sleeve. The former

was an ex-Union soldier and the latter an ex-Confederate soldier. Each had a son in the corps of cadets. Several remarked the pathetic and sentimental scene of these two veterans of opposite sides hobnobbing on common stamping ground.

#### THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Representative Myers, of the joint Commission on the Reorganization of the Personnel of the Navy, is still at work on his bill. He expects to have it ready to submit to the full committee within a few days. He has consulted with his fellow members of the commission from the House, as well as with the Secretary of the Navy and the various heads of bureaus in the Department, and he believes that his bill will meet with the approval of all the various interests involved as well as any measure that could be devised. He expects it to go before the full commission with the support of all the House members, and, as far as he knows, it will meet the approval of the Senatorial members. It will combine legislation for the entire personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps in one measure. The main features of the measure will follow the outlines published in the Journal of last week.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reconsidered its adverse action on the bill to authorize the President to appoint Louis A. Yorke to be a paymaster in the Navy, to date from Dec. 4, 1886, the date at which he was wholly retired in pursuance of a report of an examining board. The committee now reports in favor of the passage of the bill on the ground that the conduct of Mr. Yorke while in the Navy was of the highest character and that he is now suffering from a broken leg, which injury he received directly in the line of duty.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably upon the proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, providing for an Assistant Paymaster General for the Navy Department; for the appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of the Ordant & Kolb letter engraving machine, and for placing the direction of civil engineering works done under the direction of the Navy Department under the supervision of the Corps of Civil Engineers in the Navy.

The Committee on Naval Affairs had the right of way in the House during the morning hour on Thursday, and three bills reported from that committee were passed. The first bill taken up was H. R. 6320, providing that an officer of the Pay Corps of the Navy may be detailed assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department, such officer to receive the highest pay of his grade and to serve as chief of the bureau in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the chief of the bureau. It was passed after a short debate. The next bill passed was Senate Bill 1,954, to remove the limitation as to age relating to the appointment of assistant paymasters in the U. S. Navy, so far as it applied to those graduates of the Naval Academy who were at sea on duty at the time of the passage of the act of Aug. 5, 1883, and who were discharged at the end of their two years' cruise, after having successfully passed their examinations.

The last bill passed was House Bill 38, providing: That the law regulating the retirement of warrant officers in the Navy shall be construed to apply to the 28 mates, and the said mates shall be entitled to receive for sea pay \$1,200; on shore duty, \$900; on leave or waiting orders, \$700, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any increase of pay for any time prior to the passage of this act.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report upon the bill authorizing the President to appoint Charles B. Stivers, late a captain in the 7th U. S. Inf., to be a captain of infantry and to place him on the retired list of the Army, to date from Dec. 13, 1864.

The House has passed a bill donating all the land included in the site upon which Newport Barracks stands to the city of Newport, Ky., for a public park.

The House Committee on Pensions has submitted a favorable report on the bill to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll, late of the 15th Inf., from \$8 to \$12 per month. The same committee also submitted a favorable report on the bill to grant a similar increase of pension to Ann Catharine Hull, widow of the late Commander Joseph B. Hull, U. S. N.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has submitted a favorable report on the bill authorizing Rear Admiral George Brown, U. S. N.; Ensign Geo. P. Blow, U. S. N.; Lieut. Geo. S. Dyer, U. S. N.; Frank Laviere, U. S. S. Charleston; Capt. Geo. C. Remey, U. S. N., and Medical Inspector Geo. W. Woods, U. S. N., to accept a decoration of the Royal Order of Kalakaua.

S. 2162, introduced by Mr. Allen, is as follows: That hereafter no cadet shall be appointed to, or received into, the Naval or Military Academy of the United States of America from any State, Territory, or district in which such cadet does not actually reside at the date of his appointment; and any such cadet, in addition to being an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Territory, or district from which he is appointed and to which he is accredited at the date of his appointment and reception into the Naval or Military Academy of the United States of America, shall also have been an actual resident of the State, Territory, or district from which he is appointed and to which he is accredited for a period of two years prior to the date of his appointment.

#### FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

June 11, 1894.

On Saturday, June 9, our officers and ladies were most delightfully entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Munday with a dance and progressive euchre party combined. Gordon Hall was brilliant with beautiful costumes and the smiles of fair ladies. Our charming hostess made every one feel at home and happy, as she always does. Dancing to the sweet strains of the famous 6th Cavalry band was enjoyed for some time, when the band retired and cards were in order. The prizes were all elegant and of solid silver. Altogether it was one of the most enjoyable affairs we have ever had at this "post of the north winds," where we would all be blown away but for the strength that warm hearts and gayety give. Among the guests were the Colonel's daughters, Miss Nina Gordon and two of her school friends, Miss Grace Smiley, of Topeka, and Miss Janette Weyer, of Leavenworth, who received with the hostess.



# CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN, U. S. A., LL. D., D. C. L.

Where classic Cambridge students tread  
He doffed awhile the blue and gold,  
And civic robed in gown of red  
He, modest, joined the lettered fold.  
Lo! list the cheers sweep o'er the sea,  
From Siebert's old and storied town,  
When brave Mahan, as LL. D.,  
Receives the scholar's laureled crown.  
Old Oxford, too, great Alfred's seat,  
Around this Alfred throws its spell,  
And bids him seek its spired retreat  
With added grace of D. C. L.

GEORGE E. BELKNAP.  
Brookline, Mass., June 22, 1894.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N., registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, June 26.

Admiral J. H. Russell, U. S. N., and family will spend the summer at Cazenovia, N. Y.

Miss Meta Maccoun, daughter of the late Medical Director Robert T. Maccoun, U. S. N., was married June 18, at Baltimore, Md., to Mr. David Kirk Nicholson.

Among those who were burned out by the recent fire at Eckington, D. C., was Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, U. S. N. His losses in clothing, etc., were considerable.

Assistant Engineer Robert Emmet Carney, U. S. N., stationed at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, was married June 15, at Vallejo, to Miss Bertha Bostwick.

Lieut. Franklin Swift, U. S. N., was married June 15, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Louise Meyer, daughter of the Hon. Adolph Meyer, member of Congress from Louisiana.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, U. S. N., with his family, has gone to Binghamton, N. Y., for the heated term, and is making his home with his sister. His address while away from Washington will be 134 Oak St., Binghamton.

Second Lieutenant Gardner, who graduated at West Point number 20, is a son of the late Passed Asst. Engineer J. W. Gardner, U. S. N. Another son of Mr. Gardner's will try for a place at the Naval Academy next spring.

The gallant (in both senses) Rear Admiral E. K. Benham, U. S. N., had the happiness to be chosen to respond to an address delivered by Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., on the occasion of the presentation of a charter to a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lieutenant Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., has been quite ill at Newport with what at first was feared would develop into typhoid fever, but under skillful nursing and a good constitution the disease has been broken up and the patient is in a fair way of recovery. Lieutenant Smith is a son-in-law of Capt. W. T. Sampson, of the Naval Ordnance Bureau.

The long-standing case of Lieut. Frank W. Nichols, of the Navy Department, was finally disposed of by the President on Monday last, that officer being retired on three-quarters pay. The President disapproved the findings of the examining board as to Lieut. Nichols' moral and professional qualifications and approved those of the medical board as to his physical disqualification.

Lieut. Sewell, U. S. N., lately returned from the China station, has been ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard as the officer in charge of navigation, and will at once take possession of the navigation house, which has been placed in excellent condition for occupancy. Mrs. Sewell is looking forward to a pleasant tour of duty at the Mare Island yard after a long period on the China station. Mrs. Sewell is a daughter of Chief Engineer John White Moore, U. S. N., lately retired from the active list.

Miss Emeline Fargis Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer Dodge, was married June 14, at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., to Ensign Ford Hopkins Brown, U. S. N. There was a large and fashionable assemblage at the church, which was tastefully decorated with roses. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Fiske, daughter of the officiating clergyman. The "best man" was Archibald H. Davis, U. S. N., and the ushers were Messrs. J. C. W. Cole, F. Bowen, P. A. Surgeon T. B. Bailey, Ensign F. Meade Russell, Asst. Surg. M. R. Pigott and Asst. Paymaster W. L. Wilson. A reception followed at the home of the bride. The honeymoon will be spent at Nantucket, Mass.

As a testimony of appreciation of the courtesy shown to them by Mr. Henry Irving, a deputation of the crew of the U. S. S. Chicago waited on Mr. Irving at the Lyceum Theatre and presented him with a water-color picture of the ship and a silver box inscribed: "Presented, with a picture, by the crew of the United States ship Chicago to Henry Irving, in remembrance of his kindness during their visit to England, 1894." The scroll which accompanied the offering was a decree of "Neptune Rex," giving Mr. Irving the freedom of the sea. Mr. Irving sent the crew an answer to this communication, as follows:

To the Crew of the U. S. Flagship Chicago:

My Dear Friends: I don't know how to thank you enough for the beautiful picture of your ship and the address and silver casket which you have sent to me. My kinsmen beyond the sea have so made me welcome that I feel in my heart that Britons and Americans are brothers in love as well as in blood, and you seamen who rule the seas which used to separate but now unite them, having made me free of your domain. I feel that space is obliterated, and that I am at home from east to west. Yours in all sincerity and good fellowship,  
HENRY IRVING.

The "Nashville Daily American" says of Surg. John W. Ross, U. S. N.: "Surgeon Ross is a native Tennessean, having been born and raised near Clarksville. Several years ago he married Mrs. Mildred Pettus, celebrated throughout the State for her beauty of person and charms of mind, and at their beautiful home, Hill View, on the heights overlooking Clarksville, they dispense a gracious hospitality and are the centre of all that is brightest and best in the society of that delightful little city."

Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. W. Tracy has, since his retirement several years since, made his home in Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Engineer W. H. Rutherford, U. S. N., retired, has taken his family to Asbury Park, N. J., where they will occupy the Harrison cottage for the remainder of the summer.

Among the successful candidates for West Point at the late examinations is a son of the well-known Commo. "Joe" Fyffe, of the Navy. If young Fyffe inherits his father's well-known soap and ability, he has a brilliant future.

Surgeon H. E. Ames, U. S. N., recently ordered to the Montgomery, passed through Washington a few days since, en route to Norfolk to join his ship. Mrs. Ames will continue to reside in Georgetown, at 3026 P St., while the doctor is at sea.

P. A. Engineer Bennett has decided to expand his "History of the Naval Engineer Corps," now going through one of the monthly magazines, into a book, and he has already outlined the scope and approximate system which it is intended to follow.

At the annual commencement exercises of the Central High School of Philadelphia, held June 21, the degree of Master of Arts (Honoris Causa) was conferred upon Commander James McQueen Forsyth, U. S. N., class of 1860. Commander Forsyth is on duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. Tausig, the executive officer of the Atlanta, who was at the Navy Department on Tuesday last, says the Atlanta is in good shape and ready for any orders the Department may send. The cruiser will start for Boston to participate in the trial of the Minneapolis on Saturday or Monday.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., who resides at Ammendale, Md., is a frequent visitor at the Navy Department, and shares the interest in naval affairs with the youngest of the profession on duty. The Admiral continues in the best of health, and is much interested in torpedo boats and torpedoes.

Naval officers registering at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. C. C. Rogers, Rear-Admiral John Irwin (retired), Lieut. R. H. Miner, Lieut. W. W. Kimball, Naval Cadet D. V. Allen, Lieut.-Comdr. E. D. Tausig, Naval Cadets, R. K. Crank and C. F. Macklin, Capt. J. J. Read, Capt. J. W. Philip.

Dr. Robert Marmion, of the Navy, sailed from New York last week, en route for Montevideo, where he will join the Newark, as Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic squadron. The Doctor's family will remain in Rockville, Md., until the autumn. The Doctor's tour of duty at the Smithsonian Institution has made him many and warm friends.

Naval Cadet W. V. M. Powelson, of next year's graduating class, after a year's study abroad in the architectural schools of Europe, has decided that he prefers the line of the Navy instead of the staff. Accordingly the Department has issued orders to him detaching him from the Franklin at Norfolk, where he has been continuing his studies in architecture, and has ordered him to the New York.

The following officers of the Navy are recent visitors in New York City: Grand Hotel, Lieut. J. A. Shearman; Sturtevant House, Lieut. S. L. Graham, Naval Cadets J. M. Reeves, A. W. Hinds, E. H. De Laury, R. McLean, A. G. Kavanaugh and W. S. Whitted, Lieut. H. H. Barroll; Murray Hill Hotel, Medical Director S. Jackson; Gilsey House, Naval Cadet W. Churchill; St. Denis, Lieut. A. P. Niblack.

The President, on June 22, approved the findings of the examining board qualifying the following officers of the U. S. Navy for promotion: Capt. M. Sicard, E. O. Matthews and C. S. Norton, to be Commodores; Commander G. H. Wadleigh, to be Captain, Lieut. Comdr. F. Courtis to be Commander, Ensign W. B. Fletcher to be Lieutenant junior grade, Passed Asst. Paymaster E. B. Rogers to be Paymaster, and Asst. Paymaster T. H. Hicks to be Passed Asst. Paymaster.

P. A. Engineer Walter M. McFarland, U. S. N., will leave the Bureau of Steam Engineering as soon as the San Francisco arrives in New York, and his place will be taken by P. A. Engineer Robt. S. Griffin, who for some months past has been on duty in the Bureau. Mr. Griffin has also taken charge of the position of secretary and treasurer of the American Society of Naval Engineers, which has reached such value under the guidance of P. A. Engineer McFarland.

A very pretty army wedding took place in Detroit June 20 at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. G. Ruhlen, when their niece, Miss W. Taylor, became the wife of Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d U. S. Inf., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Frederick Howdon, of St. John's Church, and Lieutenant Saffarans, 6th Inf., acting as "best man." The bride was dressed in a lovely creation of white corded silk, en train, trimmed with real lace, with a bunch of bride roses and a handsome diamond pin, presented to her by the groom. Her maid of honor—Miss Bessie Bennett, of Columbus, Ohio, a petite brunette—wore a dress of white silk mull, trimmed with lace and ribbon, with a short tulle veil, carrying a bouquet of Marechal Niel roses. Her gift from the groom was a very pretty sword stick-pin of blue enamel and gold. The guests were received by Mrs. E. H. Offley, wearing a handsome gown of lavender silk, trimmed with pausies and real lace. She was assisted by Miss Sadie Stevens, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and Miss Daisy Bennett, of Fort Mackinac. The party at the bride's table was composed of the bride and groom, Miss Lizzie Mizner, Miss Sadie Stevens, Rev. Mr. Howdon and Lieut. William Bennett, 6th Inf. At midnight the newly wedded couple left Detroit for a tour through Canada and the East, and will be "at home" at Fort Clark, Texas, from and after Sept. 15. Capt. and Mrs. Ruhlen have been in Detroit only a short time, the Captain having lately been relieved from construction work in Southwestern Texas and ordered to similar duty at Fort Wayne. Of the 40 or more friends of the family who attended the wedding, all left the Captain's pretty home impressed with the beauty of the ceremony and charmed with the loveliness of the bride and her maid of honor.

Lieut. W. C. Rivers, 1st U. S. Cav., leaves Fort Apache, Ariz., next week to spend the month of July on leave.

Maj. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week from a short visit to New York City.

Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., June 26, from a short leave.

Col. D. R. Clendenin, U. S. A., passed on Sunday last, June 24, from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army.

Lieut. A. D. Niskern, 20th U. S. Inf., leaves Fort Assiniboine, Montana, next week to spend July, August and September on leave.

Capt. M. W. Wood, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., left Boston, June 27, for Brunswick, Me., to attend the commencement exercises of Bowdoin College.

Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Art., was expected to return to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short leave of absence.

Lieuts. Percival G. Lowe, 18th U. S. Inf., and A. C. Dalton, 22d Inf., will leave Fort Leavenworth, Kan., next week to spend August on leave.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Inf., is to leave Fort Stanton, N. M., the latter part of this week, to spend until the end of next October on leave.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., this week for West Point, N. Y., where he will spend a few weeks.

Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st U. S. Cav., on vacation from West Point for the summer, has gone abroad and is expected, in a few days, to arrive in Madrid, Spain.

Maj. A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at San Francisco, and has entered up on duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of California.

Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Paris, France, and registered at the "New York Herald" office, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera.

Lieut. G. N. Chase, U. S. A., a former aide-de-camp of Maj.-Gen. Howard, and now on the retired list, is spending a portion of the summer at Eureka Springs, Ark.

Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th U. S. Inf., left Fort Leavenworth this week for Little Rock, Ark., where he will attend next week the annual encampment of Arkansas State troops.

Lieut. Herman Hall, transferred from the 4th to the 11th Inf. by promotion, is now transferred to the 22d Inf., and changes base from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Fort Keogh, Mont.

Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Art., and family left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., June 28, to spend seven or eight weeks at Nautic, Conn., leaving the post in command of Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art.

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surg.-Gen., now in San Francisco, has been designated to succeed Col. B. J. D. Irwin as Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri, which takes him to Chicago.

Capt. A. B. McGowan, 12th U. S. Inf., is settling up his official affairs at Fort Sully, S. Dakota, preparatory to taking up his permanent residence at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He will be retired for age Dec. 16 next.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., left Governor's Island early in the week on a short visit to Boston, Mass., and Brunswick, Me. At the latter place he attended the commencement exercises of Bowdoin College.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d U. S. Inf., on leave from Texas for the summer, is at Wilmington, Del., with his family, which includes Lieut. H. S. Hawkins, Jr., of the Cavalry, who recently was graduated from the Military Academy.

The next retirement for age, on the staff, is Maj. E. B. Kirk, Q. M., on Aug. 5; in the line Col. M. J. Blunt, 16th Inf., on Aug. 13. Major Kirk is closing his accounts at Buffalo, and Colonel Blunt is still on duty with his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah.

The retirement, June 28, of Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Asst. Surg.-Gen., U. S. A., promotes Lieut.-Col. I. L. Town, D. S. G., to Colonel and A. S. G.; Maj. J. R. Gibson, Surg., to Lieutenant Colonel and D. S. G., and Capt. L. W. Crampton, Asst. Surg., to Major and Surgeon.

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th U. S. Cav., is closing up his affairs at Governor's Island, preparatory to relinquishing staff duty about the middle of July. Governor's Island will part with regret with the gallant captain, as he has made many warm friends since his arrival there.

Col. N. W. Osborne, 5th Inf., of St. Augustine, Capt. R. D. Potts and Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art., of Fort Barrancas, and Lieuts. J. C. Tillis and F. E. Bamford, 5th Inf., of Jackson Barracks, La., were visitors this week at Mt. Vernon Barracks on court martial service.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th U. S. Art., has taken charge of ordnance and signal instruction matter at Washington Barracks, D. C., in succession to Lieut. W. A. Bethel, 4th Art., who goes to Fort Monroe for artillery practice during July and to the Military Academy in August for duty.

Capt. Fred. Fuger and Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, D. C., and Capt. Peter Leary and Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, same regiment, Fort McHenry, will take their respective batteries—A, M, D and L—to Fort Monroe, Va., early next week for artillery practice and exercises not afforded at their posts proper.

Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., 1st U. S. Art., one of our progressive artillery officers of the younger generation, has prepared a useful range table for 8-in. converted M. L. rifle. The table is based on about the initial velocity found in service, 1,320 ft.-secs., not as with range tables in use, which are based on initial velocities obtained with new powder.



Capt. James Regan, 9th U. S. Inf., commandant of Fort Ontario, N. Y., left there June 27, on a short leave.

Lieut. H. C. Dunes, 3d U. S. Art., leaves Key West, Fla., the latter part of this week for the North, to spend the summer on leave.

Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., has been attached to Captain Forbes' company for duty.

Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th U. S. Art., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mason, Cal., in succession to Lieut. O. E. Wood, now at Fort Canby.

Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th U. S. Inf., visited friends in New York city and vicinity this week, returning on duty from Albany, N. Y., to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art., was at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., this week to be examined for retirement by the Board presided over by Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.

Hospital Steward John R. Fowler, U. S. A., retired a few days ago, received his appointment to Hospital Steward June 27, 1874, and has been a most valuable non-commissioned staff officer.

Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Art., who has been recuperating on the Pacific coast, is expected to rejoin at Fort Warren, Mass., in a few days, unless he receives a further extension of his sick leave.

Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., much to the satisfaction of his brother officers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., returns there this week, it is expected, from a tour of temporary duty and incidental service at Fort Sill.

Capt. William Mitchell, U. S. Army, retired, is spending the summer at Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y. He is a veteran whose service dates from 1855, and was a commissioned officer of the 3d U. S. Inf. for 23 years, almost to a day.

Among the graduates of the Cornell University School of Law to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 21, at Ithaca, N. Y., was 1st Lieut. Geo. Bell, Jr., 3d Inf., who was also listed as an honor man, being one of the ten seniors having the best theses.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week are as follows: 2d Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Benet, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. S. F. Massey, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Jameson, 15th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. R. Chapin.

In the published list of speakers for the Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, in the Wigwam, on 14th St., New York city, we note the names of Gen. D. E. Sickles and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., and Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N.

Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th U. S. Inf., is the proud father of a son born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 17, and since christened Verling Kersey Hart, Jr. With reference to this young gentleman it may be stated that he is the first son born to a man of the class of '93 of the U. S. M. A.

Among the cadets graduated this year from the Military Academy is Edwin Bell, son of Gen. George Bell, U. S. A., retired. General Bell is himself a distinguished graduate of the academy, and has another son in the Army, also a graduate of West Point, viz., Lieut. George Bell, 3d Inf., on duty at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Lieut. Edwin Bell is visiting his father in Washington, D. C.

Maj. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., came on from Philadelphia to New York this week to attend to his duties as member of the Board of Engineers, to determine upon the length of the span of the projected railroad bridge over the North River between New York and Jersey City. Major Raymond has been elected president and Theodore Cooper, secretary, of the Board. Their headquarters are in the Army Building.

Among Army officers registering in New York city this week are Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., Hotel Brunswick; Capt. J. P. Thompson, retired, Capt. C. H. Potter, 18th Inf., and Maj. W. F. Spurgin, Grand Hotel; Capt. Thos. Sharp, Grand Union Hotel; Maj. J. N. Wheelan, 8th Cav., Gilsey House; Lieut. C. C. Jameson, and Mrs. Jameson, Park Avenue; Maj. D. Madden, Grand Hotel; Capt. C. B. Thompson, Grand Union Hotel.

Maj. Wm. B. Wetmore, late of the New York National Guard, and formerly of the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A., has had the trust fund created for his benefit by the will of his father held for the payment of alimony to his wife. Judge Barrett holds that Major Wetmore is under a legal as well as moral obligation to support his wife and children, and that their claim is higher than that of any creditor, and they are invested with an interest in the trust fund. As the income of the trust fund is but \$4,500 a year, there will still be a deficiency of \$1,500 a year for the Major to pay, for the wife's alimony is \$3,000 a year, with \$1,000 added for each of the three children. As he has more than enough for his individual support in addition to the trust fund, Judge Barrett says it would be a mockery of justice to allow him any part of it.

Lieut.-Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., who goes for duty next month from Washington, D. C., to Omaha, has had but a short stay in the former city, only having gone there from St. Paul in October, 1893. Since his appointment from the line to the Adjutant General's Department in June, 1882, he has been stationed at Washington from June, 1882, to June, 1884; at Whipple Barracks and Los Angeles from June, 1884, to October, 1888; at Vancouver Barracks from October, 1888, to October, 1889; at St. Paul from October, 1889, to October, 1893; at Washington from October, 1893, to date, and now very soon to Omaha. This seems to us to be more changes of station than a line officer would, under ordinary circumstances, have in the same length of time.

Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, U. S. A., and bride are at Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. T. S. Mumford, U. S. A., retired, is a recent visitor in Paris, France.

Capt. D. Cornman, 21st U. S. Inf., will spend July and August at Swampscott, Mass.

Lieut. George Montgomery, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., June 24, on a short leave.

Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Preble, Me., June 25, on a short leave.

Lieut. M. K. Barroll, 4th U. S. Art., left Old Point Comfort, Va., June 26, to return next week.

Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., June 25, to be absent for a week.

Adj. Chas. R. Noyes, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 26, on leave, to return in a week.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th U. S. Art., left Old Point Comfort, Va., June 22, to return in about a week.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., left Washington Barracks, D. C., June 25, to be absent for a week.

Lieut. John S. Murdock, 25th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is visiting his home at Clinton, Conn.

Capt. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., with Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, are registered at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Capt. James O. Mackay, 2d U. S. Cav., leaves Fort Reno, O. T., at an early date to spend until September on leave.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., leaves for Fort McIntosh, Tex., early next week to spend the month of July on leave.

Lieut. George Blakely, 2d U. S. Art., will leave Fort Warren, Mass., about July 2, to spend the month of July on leave.

Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., June 25, for Undercliff, Lake Placid, N. Y., to spend the summer on leave.

Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, U. S. A., retired, and wife left Boston, Mass., on June 27 for the White Mountains, where they will spend the summer.

Col. J. J. Upham, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Upham, arrived in Paris, France, this week, where their address is care Drexel, Harjes & Co.

The Rev. Ruter W. Springer, recently appointed post chaplain, U. S. A., is a son of Representative Springer, of Illinois, and is only 25 years of age.

Lieut. Maurice G. Kravenbuhl, 2d U. S. Art., recently in New York city undergoing examination with a view, if selected, to transfer to the Ordnance Department, has returned to Fort Riley, Kan.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, Medical Department, was a guest of the Ontario Medical Association at its recent annual meeting in Toronto, and represented military surgery in an after-dinner speech at the banquet.

Several army officers and ladies of their families located in New York Harbor went to Sandy Hook on Wednesday evening of this week to witness some interesting experiments with the search lights, made by the Ordnance Board.

The Army and Navy Club of Connecticut met at Groton, Conn., June 22, and after electing its officers, dined together. Speeches were made by Col. W. B. Wooster, Lieut.-Gov. Cady and Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, and others, and songs sung by Mr. Ericsson T. Bushnell.

Mr. Thomas Cahill, a veteran of long and faithful service, on duty for over a quarter of a century, as messenger at the headquarters of the Recruiting Service in New York city, has taken advantage before the close of the fiscal year of the retirement law, and will now enjoy a well earned rest.

Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th U. S. Inf., has not as yet wound up his business with the Intercolonial Railway Commission, as has been stated, but is still in Washington, D. C., on duty with the commission, and, with Mrs. Hill, has been living at the Concord in that city since his return from Central America. When relieved, Lieutenant Hill and Mrs. Hill expect to go abroad for the summer.

The marriage of Lieut. James Postell Jervey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Jean B. Webb, brought a large number of relatives and friends to the church of the Intercession, New York city, on the evening of Wednesday, June 27. The Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, of St. Andrew's Church; the Rev. Horace S. Bishop, of Orange, and the Rev. Henry A. Dows, of the Church of the Intercession, were the officiating clergymen. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Charles H. Sandford. The best man was Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, 2d U. S. Art., and the ushers were Lieuts. George P. Howell, Meriwether Walker, J. Jay Morrow, and J. Bates Cavanagh, all of the Engineer Corps. After the ceremony there was a supper for the wedding party at the home of the bride's mother, in West 154th St., New York.

A Starkville, Miss., correspondent, referring to the recent closing exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College there, says: "The military department is under the direct supervision of 1st Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th U. S. Inf., a graduate of the Military Academy, who enjoys the college title of colonel. He only took charge of the department at the opening of the session, but he brought with him a ripe experience of fourteen years of active service with the army all over the middle West, and has already stamped upon it his strong individuality. The student battalion, always in a satisfactory state, as attested by the annual reports of the army inspector, to-day, is in its most flourishing condition. In soldierly bearing, courteous demeanor, perfection in drill and ceremony, and above all, in wholesome discipline, this department has no superior and few equals among the colleges of the country."

Maj. E. T. Comegys, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, June 26, on a short leave.

Lieut. C. C. Ballou, 12th U. S. Inf., on sick leave in the North, is at present at Ferenbaugh, Steuben County, N. Y.

Maj. Wyllis Lyman, U. S. A., retired, is at present making a short visit to the Department Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th U. S. Art., Military Instructor at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., was highly complimented on the efficiency of the cadet battalion, as exemplified at the commencement exercises held June 27.

The able address delivered on Memorial Day by Capt. Charles McClure, acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., before Ellsworth Post, No. 2, G. A. R., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Vancouver, Washington, has been printed by the post in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Capt. H. S. Howe, U. S. A., retired, has been suffering from rheumatism and confined to his room most of the time for the past ten months. He is now under treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., where Mrs. Howe accompanied him. They have rooms at the Waverly Hotel.

A Fort Niobrara correspondent writes: "Out of compliment to Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the newly appointed Quartermaster, U. S. A., the regular weekly hop was given Tuesday, instead of Wednesday. Mrs. Cruse, after the hop, entertained Miss Nina Gordon and her visitors, Misses Weaver and Smiley, with a supper. Mrs. Hodgson has gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan."

A Fort Robinson, Neb., correspondent, writes: "Rumor has it that Company C, 8th Inf., will in August show the 'melish' of Nebraska how military duty is done by the regulars, and from there proceed to Fort Leavenworth for a change of station. We are all wondering how Fort Robinson will look without Capt. A. W. Corliss, than whom there is no finer old veteran and gentleman in our little army."

The Kansas City "Times," referring to the report from Fort Robinson that charges have been preferred against Chaplain H. V. Plummer, 9th U. S. Cav., for drunkenness, abuse of a saddler sergeant, etc., publishes a letter from a correspondent at the Fort saying: "No one attaches any blame to Saddler Sergeant Benjamin for reporting the conduct of Chaplain Plummer to superior authority. It was his duty to do so."

The "New York Sun," which loses no opportunity of berating the present Administration, finds fault with it because no member of it has called on the French Embassy since the assassination of President Carnot. It says: "Colonel Wilson, of the Army, who acts as Master of Ceremonies at the White House, knows how and when such courtesies ought to be observed, but Private Secretary Thurber has snubbed him so often and told him so many times that his advice and suggestions are not required, that he never visits the White House except when he is sent for."

The Brooklyn "Eagle" says: "As the time draws near for the retirement of Col. Loomis L. Langdon from the Army the residents of Fort Hamilton begin to wonder who will assume command of the First Artillery. Rumor has it that Lieut.-Col. Frank will be appointed to the vacancy, but Lieut.-Col. Wildrick is stationed at headquarters. This arrangement would be eminently satisfactory to citizens, as when Col. Wildrick was here with the Fifth he formed a large circle of acquaintance and his return would be hailed with delight. The change takes place during October of the present year."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Miss Lula Williams, aged 17, eldest child and only daughter of Lieut. W. M. Williams, 19th U. S. Inf., died June 22 at Muskegon, Mich.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boyce Lawrence, who died June 26 at Bayside, Long Island, was the wife of Col. Frederic N. Lawrence and mother of Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Harry Alexandre and Mrs. McKinstry, wife of Lieut. Chas. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Judge Henry B. Kelly, who died at New Orleans June 17, served during the Mexican War as a lieutenant of the 14th U. S. Inf., mustered out in 1848. In 1855 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Inf., resigned in February, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army as Colonel of the 8th Louisiana Volunteers.

Mrs. Mary Mercer Ord, widow of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, of the Army, who died at San Antonio, Tex., June 15, was 65 years of age, was the mother of Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf., and Mr. James Ord, who resides in Mexico, also Mrs. Lucy Mason, widow of Lieut. John Mason, and Mrs. Mollie Hatton. Mrs. Ord was a daughter of the Hon. R. Augustus Thompson, deceased, who was a member of Congress from Virginia about 1849. The deceased lady's brother, Hon. Thomas L. Thompson, is now Minister to Brazil. Mrs. Ord was buried from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, June 17, and the remains were interred in the national cemetery near that city.

Thomas McDonough, who died at his home in Montclair, N. J., June 25, aged 73, was appointed 3d Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, March 27, 1843, and resigned Nov. 4, 1844. Mr. McDonough married Miss Mary Oakley, of Newberry, N. Y., in 1867, and she survives him, with four children—Thomas C., Henry, Rodney and Miss Rose Shaler McDonough.

Maj. Frank Tracy Bennett, U. S. A., retired, who died at San Francisco June 22, enlisted in 1862 in the 18th U. S. Inf., was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in 1863, promoted to 1st Lieutenant 1864, and resigned Oct. 15, 1866. He was reinstated Dec. 4, 1866, transferred to the 30th Inf., promoted to Captain 39th Inf., 1867, assigned to the 9th Cav., in



1870, promoted to Major 2nd Cav. in 1885, and was retired Jan. 23, 1889, for disability incurred in the line of duty. During the war he served with zeal and gallantry and received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant for Hoover's Gap, Tenn., and of Captain for Chickamauga.

Rear-Admiral William Greenville Temple, U. S. N., retired, aged 70, died of apoplexy, at his residence in Washington, D. C., June 28. His death was sudden and only a nephew was with him at the time. He was born in Rutland, Vt., March 23, 1824, entered the Navy as a midshipman in April, 1840, and was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1846. He served with efficiency and gallantry during the Mexican War, and with high distinction during the War of the Rebellion. He was promoted Rear-Admiral Feb. 22, 1884, and was retired from active service at his own request a week later.

Dr. P. Glennan, late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, who died June 17 at Washington, D. C., was the father of Asst. Surgeon J. D. Glennan, U. S. A. The remains were interred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, with military honors, under the direction of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and Garfield Post, G. A. R., with an escort from the 4th U. S. Art.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 19, June 21, H. Q. A.

Publishes a table of the price of clothing and equipment, and of table ware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day, including the allowance for the enlisted men on the retired list, also of the allowance of equipment, to take effect July 1, 1894, and to remain in force until further orders.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 20, June 22, H. Q. A.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 771 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: 771. The proper officers to administer oaths in the administration of the affairs of the Army (except when otherwise specially provided) are judge-advocates of departments, judge-advocates of courts martial, and trial officers of summary courts. When none of these is within reach and available, recourse must be had to a notary public or other civil officer competent to administer oaths for general purposes.

II.—By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Bonds for the performance of contracts for furnishing meals for recruits and recruiting parties may be dispensed with in any case where the Commissary-General of Subsistence is satisfied that they are not needed to secure a faithful performance of the contract.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 8, June 18, Dept. Platte.

Publishes instructions respecting the practice of troops of this Department in out-post duty, field service and camping, and says: A full report of the marches and field operations performed, accompanied by a map of the country traversed, and of the adaptation of the prescribed equipment to field service, will be submitted through the proper channel to these Headquarters by the officer in immediate command.

By command of Brigadier-General Brooke:  
THEO. SCHWAN, Asst. Adjutant-General.

G. O. 13, Dept. of the Columbia.

The recent necessary field service on the part of the troops of the Department, having rendered compliance with Department General Orders, Nos. 4 and 6, current series, impossible, publishes instructions in the matter of the year's target practice at the several posts. All ranges should be put in proper order at the earliest possible date.

By command of Brigadier-General Otis:  
GEO. S. WILSON, Asst. Adjutant-General.

G. O. 13, June 12, Dept. Colo., announces that the recent necessary field service on the part of the troops of the Department, having rendered compliance with Department G. O. Nos. 4 and 6, in the matter of drills, instruction, etc., impossible, the following instructions will govern in the matter of the year's target practice at the several posts:

Target practice will be resumed by all troop and company organizations as soon as practicable and will be continued without intermission until each organization has consumed in such practice the period of time allotted in the orders above cited.

The course of practical instruction in tactical drills will be followed as closely as circumstances will permit—the troops during actual target practice participating in a single drill each day.

G. O. 10, Dept. of Platte, June 25, announces that the annual department rifle competition of this Department, and the tri-department carbine competition and revolver match for the Departments of the East, the Platte and California, preceded by three days' preliminary practice, will be held at the Bellevue Rifle Range, Bellevue, Neb., under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the Platte, commencing Monday, Aug. 13, next. The enlisted competitors selected from companies and troops will leave their respective posts in time to report at the range on Aug. 6, next, to Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., who is designated to command the camp.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on Tuesday, June 26. Detail: Maj. William H. Bisbee, 17th Inf.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Greene, 17th Inf.; Capt. William F. Rogers, 17th Inf.; Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Capt. George H. Roach, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 62, June 23, D. P.).

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Washakie, Wyo., Monday, July 2. Detail: Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William Baldr, 6th Cav.; Capt. William L. Picher, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 62, June 23, D. P.).

## CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

### General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. E. S. Otis, Dept. of Columbia, commander, accompanied by Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., Department Engineer Officer, will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and from thence to Forts Spokane and Walla Walla, Wash., thence to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O. 99, June 18, D. C.).

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., will proceed on June 23 to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on business connected with the Q. M.'s Dept. (S. O. 61, June 21, D. P.).

### Medical Department.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the return of Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.).

Capt. E. C. Carter, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Camp of U. S. troops at Snake River bridge, Idaho, for duty (S. O. 97, June 14, D. C.).

Pvt. Burt E. Hinkley, Hospital Corps, is transferred from Fort McIntosh to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. 59, June 22, D. T.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Guy L. Edle, Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Dep. Surg.-Gen., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report at Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Medical Director of that Department, relieving Lieut.-Col. Albert Hartshuff, Dep. Surg.-Gen., who will report at Chicago, Ill., for duty as Medical Director Dept. of Missouri. 1st Lieut. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will report at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for duty at that post, to relieve 1st Lieut. Harlan E. McVay, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty at that post, relieving Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg. Captain Rafferty, upon being relieved, will report at Benicia Bks., Cal., for duty as Post Surgeon, and Attending Surgeon, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., relieving Maj. Jos. R. Girard, Surg., who will report at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for duty (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

### Pay Department.

Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of California (G. O. 11, June 20, D. C.).

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return on public business (S. O. 99, June 18, D. C.).

1. The troops in the Dept. of Texas will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1894, as follows: At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by Col. C. M. Terrell, Asst. Paymaster General; at Fort McIntosh, Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock and Bliss, Tex., by Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster; at Forts Brown and Kinggold, Tex., by Maj. W. H. Hammer, Paymaster (S. O. 60, June 25, D. T.).

### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Maj. J. C. Mallory is further extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.).

The resignation by 1st Lieut. O. C. Horney of his commission as Second Lieutenant, 7th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31 (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, to take effect when his services at post be spared by the Chief of Ordnance, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

### CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

#### 1st Cavalry.—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Corpl. C. Pfund, Troop D, 1st Cav., was promoted Sergeant on June 13.

#### 2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.

2d Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook, 2d Cav., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 60, June 20, D. M.).

#### 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., Acting Engineer Officer, Dept. of Texas, is appointed A. A. Q. M., and will proceed by June 24 to Gainesville, Tex., for the purpose of inspecting and receiving artillery horses accepted by Capt. J. E. Burbank, 3d Art., and from that point he will proceed by June 27 to Fort Worth, Tex., for the purpose of inspecting and receiving cavalry horses accepted by Capt. E. D. Thomas, 6th Cav. (S. O. 58, June 21, D. T.).

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.).

#### 4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

2d Lieut. Clough Overton, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. appointed at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., during the trial of Private Joseph Rott, Troop D, 4th Cav., to act as his counsel (S. O. 99, June 18, D. C.).

Leave for one month, to commence on July 6, is granted 2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav. (S. O. 64, June 18, D. C.).

#### 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

Leave for three months and 15 days, to take effect before proceeding to join his regiment in Dept. of Texas, is granted Maj. W. Davis, 5th Cav. (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Worth, Tex., by June 26 for the purpose of examining 50 cavalry horses (S. O. 58, June 21, D. T.).

2d Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, is appointed Acting Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept. of Platte, and assigned to the command of the Omaha Ordnance Depot in Omaha, Neb., to take effect on July 1 (G. O. 9, June 19, D. P.).

2d Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Tex., vice 1st Lieut. J. K. Thompson, Adjutant, 23d Inf., who is detailed in his stead (S. O. 59, June 22, D. T.).

#### 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty with Troop L, 7th Cav., at Fort Sill, O. T., and will join his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 60, June 20, D. M.).

#### 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., is further extended to Sept. 10, 1894 (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. E. W. Evans, 8th Cav., is extended to Sept. 10 (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., recruiting officer, No. 11 Abingdon Square, New York City, will proceed to the rendezvous, No. 275 Market street, Newark, N. J., on inspection duty (S. O. 128, June 23, H. S.).

#### 10th Cavalry.—Col. J. K. Mixer.

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., will repair to Morehead City, N. C., and attend the encampment of the North Carolina State Guard (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

### ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

#### 1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

The leave granted Maj. Wm. L. Haskin, 1st Art., is extended one month (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.).

#### 2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Lodor.

Leave for fifteen days, to commence about July 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art. (S. O. 136, June 27, D. E.).

#### 3d Artillery.—Col. J. A. Rhett L. Livingston.

Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., will proceed June 21 to Gainesville, Tex., for the purpose of examining artillery horses (S. O. 58, June 21, D. T.).

Serg. Orla H. Brous is detailed on special duty as acting ordnance sergeant (Orders 67, Key West Bks., June 20).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 25, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

#### 5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, R. Q. M., 5th Art. (S. O. 62, June 11, D. C.).

2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., is temporarily attached for duty to Battery C (S. O. 64, June 18, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Thos. R. Adams, 5th Art., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art., relieved (S. O. 61, June 8, D. C.).

1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., to relieve 1st Lieut. J. Stafford, 8th Inf. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

### INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

#### 2d Infantry.—Col. John C. Bates.

1st Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., A. D. C., Insp. 8, A. Practice of the Dept., will proceed to Leon Springs, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 57, June 20, D. T.).

The leave granted Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., has been extended 15 days (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.).

#### 3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

The headquarters, band and eight companies of the 3d Infantry, of the garrison of Fort Snelling, will proceed June 19, 1894, on a practice march, under command of the senior officer present for duty, to Lake City, Minn., for encampment with the Minnesota National Guard. A suitable guard will be left at Fort Snelling, with an officer of the regiment in command of the post. The guard, extra-duty and special-duty men left at the post will not exceed fifty men, exclusive of the Indian company. A medical officer, and one acting hospital steward and three privates of the hospital corps, will accompany the command (S. O. 86, June 18, D. D.).

#### 6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

2d Lieut. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 60, June 20, D. M.).

Serg. John R. Callahan, having re-enlisted in the 6th Infantry, is reassigned to Co. G, and his rank as sergeant continued (Order 53, June 25, 6th Inf.).

Sergs. Edward T. Courtney and W. L. Raymond having re-enlisted are reassigned to Cos. B and G, 6th Inf., respectively, and rank of each as sergeant continued (Orders 52, 6th Inf., June 21).

#### 7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and attend the annual encampment of the Arkansas State troops from July 2 to July 7, 1894 (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 8th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 61, June 21, D. P.).

1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., is relieved as professor of military science and tactics at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Par. 2, S. O. 47, c. s., is amended to read: Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 22, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf. (S. O. 60, June 20, D. M.).

Sergt. Jacob Schneider, Co. E, 9th Inf., is relieved from extra duty in the Q. M. D. (Orders 56, Madison Barracks, June 26).

#### 10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., is extended seven days (S. O. 61, June 8, D. C.).

Corpl. William N. Summers, Co. E, was on June 21 promoted Sergeant.

Lance-Corpl. Hugh McPherson, Co. E, 10th Inf., was on June 10 appointed a Corporal, as was also Pvt. Wm. Maquire, Co. H.

Capt. Charles L. Davis, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., will repair to Morehead City, N. C., and attend the encampment of the North Carolina State Guard, from July 10 to 19, 1894 (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

#### 12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 85, June 15, D. D.).

Corpl. George F. Jameson is promoted to be Sergeant, vice Martin, discharged (R. O., June 25).

#### 14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 18, is granted 1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf. (S. O. 98, June 15, D. C.).

2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., will proceed to Camp of U. S. troops at Snake River bridge, Idaho, for duty with his company. (S. O. 97, June 14, D. C.).

#### 16th Infantry.—Col. Matthew M. Blunt.

1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, Jr., 16th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the



Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., to take effect Sept. 1, 1894, vice 1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art., who is detailed, as of that date, as professor of military science and tactics at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., to relieve 1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf. Lieutenants Johnston and Hancock will report in person, on the date specified, at the institutions to which they are assigned, respectively, and Lieutenant Stafford, when relieved, will proceed to join his company (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

#### 17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Leave is granted for one month, to take effect about July 1, to 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf. (S. O. 60, June 20, D. M.)

#### 20th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, 20th Inf. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

#### 21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., is detailed as counsel for Sergt. Thomas Edwards, Co. D, 21st Inf., ordered tried by G. O. M. (Orders 40, Plattsburgh Bks., June 21). 1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, 21st Inf., will, when Co. H shall have completed target practice, report to his regimental commander for duty (S. O. 138, June 29, D. E.)

#### 22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William Weigel, from the 22d Inf. to the 11th Inf., Co. A; 1st Lieut. Hermon Hall, from the 11th Inf. to the 22d Inf., Co. H (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Lance Corp. Henry J. Boeckle, Co. F, 22d Inf., was on June 16 appointed Corporal.

#### 23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 23d Inf., is extended three months (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. J. K. Thompson, Adj., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 59, June 22, D. T.)

#### 24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Private Edward Alexander, Co. D, 24th Inf., is transferred to the Hospital Corps (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

### ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Guenther, 5th Art.; Capt. Anthony W. Vogdes, 5th Art.; Captain Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon; 1st Lieut. Hervey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. George G. Gattley, 5th Art., Acting A. Q. M., is appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., on June 14, for the purpose of making recommendation for the first assignment of barracks and quarters at that post (S. O. 63, June 13, D. C.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Q. M. Dept., and Capt. W. T. Winder, 4th Cav., is appointed to inspect and receive 36 horses for the 4th Cavalry. The board will meet at Ellensburg, Wash., on June 22 (S. O. 98, June 15, D. C.)

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 25, 1894.

*Appointments, promotions, vacations, assignments, retirements, transfers, casualties, &c., recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1894.*

#### APPOINTMENT.

##### Post Chaplains.

Ruter W. Springer, of Illinois, to be Post Chaplain, June 6, 1894, vice Merrill, retired from active service.

#### PROMOTIONS.

##### Medical Department.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Wright, Deputy Surg.-Gen., to be Assistant Surgeon-General with the rank of Colonel, May 16, 1894, vice Bailey, deceased.

Maj. Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 16, 1894, vice Wright, promoted.

Maj. John S. Billings, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, June 6, 1894, vice Horton, retired from active service.

Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, May 16, 1894, vice Woodhull, promoted.

Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, June 6, 1894, vice Billings, promoted.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

##### Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Waite, 5th Cav., retired from active service—to the 5th Cav.

##### Artillery Arm.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 28, 1894, vice Myers, 3d Art., deceased—to the 3d Art.

##### Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., to be Captain, June 6, 1894, vice Conway, 22d Inf., retired from active service—to the 22d Inf.

1st Lieut. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., to be Captain, June 6, 1894, vice Anderson, 18th Inf., retired from active service—to the 18th Inf.

1st Lieut. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., to be Captain, June 7, 1894, vice Taylor, 19th Inf., retired from active service—to the 19th Inf.

1st Lieut. Robert J. O. Irvine, 11th Inf., to be Captain, June 8, 1894, vice Hoffman, 11th Inf., retired from active service—to the 11th Inf.

2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Crittenden, 22d Inf., promoted—to the 22d Inf.

2d Lieut. John C. Gregg, 16th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Wood, 18th Inf., promoted—to the 16th Inf.

2d Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Evans, 19th Inf., promoted—to the 19th Inf.

2d Lieut. Herman Hall, 4th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Irvine, 11th Inf., promoted—to the 11th Inf.

#### TRANSFERS.

##### Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. William Weigel from the 22d Inf. to the 11th Inf., June 22, 1894, vice Hall, transferred to the 22d Inf.

1st Lieut. Hermon Hall from the 11th Inf. to the 22d Inf., June 22, 1894, vice Weigel, transferred to the 11th Inf.

#### CASUALTIES.

Maj. Frank T. Bennett (retired) died June 21, 1894, at San Francisco, Cal.

1st Lieut. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., resigned his

commission as 2d Lieutenant, 7th Inf., only, May 31, 1894.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.  
Note.—No list was issued for the week ending June 16, 1894.

#### Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

##### Cavalry Arm.

1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure (promoted from Second Lieutenant, 4th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop M, to date from June 6, 1894, vice White, retired. He will remain on duty with the 4th Cav. until further orders.

##### Artillery Arm.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Gallup (promoted from Second Lieutenant, 5th Art.), to the 3d Art., Battery B, to date from May 28, 1894, vice Myers, deceased.

##### Infantry Arm.

Capt. John J. Crittenden (promoted from First Lieutenant, 22d Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. B, to date from June 6, 1894, vice Conway, retired.

Capt. William T. Wood (promoted from First Lieutenant, 18th Inf.), to the 18th Inf., Co. K, to date from June 6, 1894, vice Anderson, retired.

Capt. William P. Evans (promoted from First Lieutenant, 19th Inf.), to the 19th Inf., Co. I, to date from June 7, 1894, vice Taylor, retired.

Capt. Robert J. O. Irvine (promoted from First Lieutenant, 11th Inf.), to the 11th Inf., Co. B, to date from June 8, 1894, vice Hoffman, retired.

1st Lieut. William Weigel (promoted from Second Lieutenant, 11th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. H, to date from June 6, 1894, vice Crittenden, promoted.

1st Lieut. John C. Gregg (promoted from Second Lieutenant, 16th Inf.), to the 16th Inf., Co. C, to date from June 6, 1894, vice Wood, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 16th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson (promoted from Second Lieutenant, 19th Inf.), to the 19th Inf., Co. E, to date from June 7, 1894, vice Evans, promoted.

1st Lieut. Herman Hall (promoted from Second Lieutenant, 4th Inf.), to the 11th Inf., Co. A, to date from June 8, 1894, vice Irvine, promoted (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

#### Nominations June 23.

##### Corps of Engineers.

To be Additional Second Lieutenants.

1. Cadet William B. Ladue.

2. Cadet William J. Barden.

##### Artillery Arm.

To be Second Lieutenants.

3. Cadet William P. Pence, vice Milley, 5th Art., promoted.

4. Cadet Clarence C. Williams, vice Hunter, 4th Art., promoted.

5. Cadet James M. Williams, vice Straub, 1st Art., promoted.

6. Cadet John W. Joyes, vice Gallup, 5th Art., promoted.

7. Cadet Edward P. O'Hern, vice Ruggles, 3d Art., appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Ord. Dept.

8. Cadet Clarence E. Lang, vice Schumm, 2d Art., promoted.

To be Additional Second Lieutenants.

11. Cadet Warren H. Mitchell.

##### Cavalry Arm.

To be Second Lieutenants.

8. Cadet Samuel Hof, vice Daniel, 6th Cav., deceased.

12. Cadet Francis Le J. Parker, vice Blunt, 5th Cav., promoted.

13. Cadet George F. Hamilton, vice Alexander, 9th Cav., deceased.

14. Cadet Dwight E. Aultman, vice Slavens, 4th Cav., promoted.

15. Cadet William H. Paine, vice Lochridge, 2d Cav., promoted.

16. Cadet Alston Hamilton, vice Elliott, 5th Cav., promoted.

18. Cadet John W. Craig, vice Jenkins, 5th Cav., promoted.

19. Cadet John C. Gilmore, Jr., vice McClure, 4th Cav., promoted.

To be Additional Second Lieutenants.

22. Cadet Hugh D. Berkeley.

23. Cadet Albert E. Saxton.

24. Cadet Hamilton S. Hawkins.

##### Infantry Arm.

To be Second Lieutenants.

10. Cadet Charles W. Castle, vice Hart, 16th Inf., transferred to the 17th Inf.

17. Cadet Paul B. Malone, vice Penn, 13th Inf., promoted.

20. Cadet Rogers F. Gardner, vice Hackney, 16th Inf., promoted.

21. Cadet John F. Preston, Jr., vice Gregg, 16th Inf., promoted.

25. Cadet Butler Ames, vice Lewis, 11th Inf., promoted.

26. Cadet Frederick G. Lawton, vice Hanson, 19th Inf., promoted.

27. Cadet Charles F. Crain, vice Fox, 10th Inf., dropped for desertion.

28. Frank S. Cochen, vice Gordon, 12th Inf., promoted.

29. Cadet Ora A. Hunt, vice Martin, 14th Inf., promoted.

30. Cadet Frank Parker, vice Maxwell, 15th Inf., promoted.

31. Cadet John C. McArthur, vice Whitman, 2d Inf., transferred to the 1st Cav.

32. Cadet Thomas G. Carson, vice French, 4th Inf., promoted.

33. Cadet Frank D. Ely, vice Shattuck, 6th Inf., promoted.

34. Cadet William A. Sater, vice Koops, 13th Inf., promoted.

35. Cadet Edwin Bell, vice Jones, 8th Inf., promoted.

36. Cadet Otto B. Rosenbaum, vice Horney, 7th Inf., appointed First Lieutenant in the Ord. Dept.

37. Cadet George H. Estes, Jr., vice Humphrey, 20th Inf., promoted.

38. Cadet George Vidmer, vice Harrison, 10th Inf., promoted.

39. Cadet Dana W. Kilburn, vice Holley, 1st Inf., promoted.

40. Cadet Oliver Edwards, Jr., vice Johnson, 11th Inf., promoted.

41. Cadet Thomas W. Connell, vice Bassette, 5th Inf., resigned.

42. Cadet John S. Battle, vice Gurovitz, 11th Inf., promoted.

43. Cadet Charles L. Bent, vice Roach, 1st Inf., retired from active service.

44. Cadet William E. Welsh, vice Owen, 8th Inf., promoted.

45. Cadet Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., vice Swain, 23d Inf., resigned.

46. Cadet Charles C. Smith, vice Saville, 22d Inf., transferred to the 13th Inf.

47. Cadet Frank L. Wells, vice Weigel, 11th Inf., promoted.

48. Cadet Briant H. Wells, vice Wilkins, 2d Inf., promoted.

49. Cadet John W. Barker, vice Hall, 4th Inf., promoted.

50. Cadet Ralph B. Stogsall, vice Hall, 4th Inf., promoted.

51. Cadet James P. Harbeson, vice Godfrey, 12th Inf., promoted.

52. Cadet Hugh D. Wise, vice Moriarty, 9th Inf., retired from active service.

53. Cadet Pegram Whitworth, vice Martin, 18th Inf., promoted.

54. Cadet James A. Moss, vice Voorhies, 25th Inf., transferred to the 4th Cav.

#### Retirement of Enlisted Men.

Thomas Cahill, messenger general service at Headquarters of the Recruiting Service, New York, is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

#### Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., on June 27. Detail: Capt. W. O. Forbush, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. R. Claggett, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 59, June 22, D. T.)

At Fort Sully, S. D., June 27, 1894. Detail: Maj. James H. Gageby, 12th Inf.; Capt. Alexander B. McGowan, 12th Inf.; Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. W. E. B. Dove, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Markland, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward Taylor, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Mills, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 87, June 29, D. D.)

At Fort Brady, Mich., June 23, 1894. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Wilkoff, 19th Inf.; Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf.; Capt. Alexander McC. Guard, 19th Inf.; Capt. Paul Olendin, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Leonard, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 60, June 20, D. M.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., June 25. Detail: Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. G. H. Paddock, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. H. Hepl, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Kobbe, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Stevens, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 56, June 18, D. T.)

At Willets Point, N. Y., June 25. Detail: Capt. William T. Russell, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Medical Department; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Woodward, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James R. Roneyne, 19th Inf.; Additional 2d Lieuts. Jas. B. Cavanaugh, James P. Jervy, George P. Howell, Charles W. Kutz, Meriwether L. Walker, Robert P. Johnston and Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, and 2d Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

Circular 7, Department of the Columbia, June 13, 1894, directs the Post Q. M. at each of the several posts in the Department to call upon the contractors to deliver sufficient forage to meet their requirements to Sept. 30 next, taking into consideration the quantity on hand at the post, and states that in no case should the quantity called for exceed that contracted for, including the 20 per cent. increase.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 27, 1894.

The new fourth class now numbers in all 101 members. Of these, 65 were admitted on June 15, 22 on June 20. There have since been added to the number 3 candidates, who, having been found deficient by the Medical Board, are admitted conditionally, viz.: Sherwood Bonner, of Alabama; Gwynn R. Hancock, at large; Henry L. Harris, Jr., of New Jersey; Arthur E. Hoxie, of Massachusetts, and Henry Waterson Stealey, of Indiana. Eight men who were absent on sick leave, formerly members of the third class, have been added to the new fourth class, which is unusually small. About forty vacancies remain to be filled. It is probable that the number of candidates to report in September will be unusually large. A number of the successful candidates are sons of Army officers, among whom the following may be mentioned: Conrad S. Babcock, of New York, is the son of Capt. John B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; Mallin Craig is the son of Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., stationed at West Point; George B. Dandy, Jr., at large, is the son of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. George B. Dandy, Q. M. Dept.; Cass Champlin Durham, of Minnesota, is the son of Capt. Cass Durham, retired; Guy V. Henry, Jr., at large, is the son of Col. Guy V. Henry, 7th Cav.; Gwynn R. Hancock is the grandson of Gen. W. S. Hancock; Henry L. Harris, Jr., of New Jersey, is the son of Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art. One of the colored candidates, Jacob C. Johnson, of Missouri, was successful; the other two, Davis, of South Carolina, and Bowman, of South Carolina, (alternate), were found deficient.

The members of the present first class have been receiving practical instruction under Captain Craig, in hitting, saddling and patrol duty. These instructions will be continued throughout the month.

Artillery drills, practical military engineering, instruction in astronomy, swimming and dancing are on the cadets' programme for next month. The fourth class will exchange quarters in barracks for tents in Camp Cullem early in July.

The post will soon assume the decided air which usually characterizes it in summer. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kuhn leave on Friday of the present week for the Soldiers' Home, Washington, to visit Major and Mrs. R. C. Parker. Lieutenant and Mrs. Brooks will take their departure for Erie, Pa., on Sunday. Major Springer sailed for Europe June 23. Lieutenant Braden left early in the week for Bay City, Mich.

Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 4th Infantry, and Mrs. Smith have been recent visitors at the post. The album of the class of '94, which was received at the library before the graduation of the class, an unusually early date, is a handsomely bound volume bearing the crest of '94 stamped in gilt upon the cover, which is of red Russia leather. In addition to the usual contents of the class album, it contains photographs of the graduates and of the professors, tactical officers, etc. Novelty is furnished by the addition of several views of the cadet encampment at Chicago. The cadet football and baseball teams are very well photographed.

"The Lucky Back of '94," is a volume, also to be found at the library, which will prove interesting to all interested in the games of football, baseball, boat races, etc., at the Naval Academy.

The friends of Mrs. Charles McKinstry will be grieved to learn of the death of her mother, Mrs. Frederick N. Lawrence, which occurred at her home at Bay Side, Long Island, on Tuesday, June 26.

The widow and daughter of Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, retired, were at the post on Wednesday.

The trials of the Paschnitz range-finder reported in the "Sweizerische Militaerische Blaetter" for March show a mean error at 1,000 metres of 4 metres, at 2,000 metres of 10 metres, at 3,000 metres of 20 metres, at 4,000 metres of 33 metres, and at 5,000 metres of 50 metres, and so on up to 10,000 metres. It requires two men to work it and the operation takes up three minutes.



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tion that Dr. Samuel Johnson is the author of the  
works generally attributed to Sir Thomas Moore,  
Shakespeare, Marlow, Ben Jonson, Green, Peele,  
Spenser, Burton, Dryden, Pope and Addison, and  
likewise the King James' version of the Bible.

We learn that all of Gen. Cullum's bequests have  
been paid. The final payment for the Memorial Hall  
at West Point was received on the 22d. The Asso-  
ciation of Graduates now has the full amount, for  
there was enough in the treasury to pay the in-  
heritance tax. The other funds cannot be used for  
some time, for they must be made up to the full  
amount before the interest can be used. Plans for  
the Cullum Memorial Hall were sent up some time  
ago, but had to be cut down, because the money  
was not sufficient to put up such a large structure.  
The modified plans will be acted upon early in Sep-  
tember. It is intended to put \$200,000 in the build-  
ing and use the balance of \$41,000 for architects'  
fees, furnishing, etc. The floor space will be about  
one-third or one-half larger than the cadet mess hall.

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### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.

G. O., c. s., No. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., is one  
of the most important orders that has been  
issued to the Army in recent years. It is far-  
reaching in its consequences, and settles, in so  
far as military authority can settle it, the long-  
debated question whether or not the military  
called out to aid civil authority shall act, while  
so doing, under the immediate personal orders  
of civil or Army officers. This question was  
under active discussion in England at the time  
of the Wilkes riots in 1768, and the Lord George  
Gordon riots of 1780, which in character and in-  
ception were not unlike the Coxe disturbances  
of to-day. The civil authority was at that time  
paralyzed by the strict personal responsibility to  
which sheriffs and mayors were held for loss of  
life. In the presence of a previous riot the Lord  
Mayor of London declined to order the military  
to act when they refused to proceed without his  
instructions. In this case the Lord Mayor was  
subsequently prosecuted in the courts for neglect  
as others before him had been for a too zealous  
performance of duty. A noble judge sat on the  
bench at the trial, during which the true position  
of the military on such occasions came up for  
judicial review, if not judicial determination.  
The doctrine afterwards maintained by Lord  
Mansfield on the subject in the House of Lords  
was that, under English law, the military were  
on the spot on this occasion as part of the posse  
comitatus, pursuant to that identical require-  
ment of the common law which placed every  
available man at the disposition of the Sheriff  
or Mayor in cases of exigency either to suppress  
riots or to prevent the perpetration of a felony.  
His reasoning was that the soldier, in becoming  
such, did not divest himself of the obligations of  
the civilian, although he thereby assumed certain  
additional and important responsibilities not  
resting upon the latter. The great constitutional  
historian, Hallam, pronounced this reasoning  
fallacious, and, apparently, upon the ground that  
it ignored the fact that the soldier, after entering  
the military state, was bound first to obey his  
military superiors, and not first, as before, to  
obey the civil officer; and, while now as before  
enlistment the latter could obtain their services  
for the suppression of riotous proceedings, it  
should be done, when soldiers act in organized  
bodies, under the direct orders of their own  
officers.

This principle, now established in our polity,  
has a direct bearing upon the question of the use  
of our own Army in similar cases. With us it  
is no longer lawful to use the United States  
military as a posse comitatus, except as specifi-  
cally provided by statute. Such, however, are the  
instances enumerated in Sections 5297 and 5298  
R. S., referred to in G. O. No. 15 under con-  
sideration. The first of these sections was en-  
acted, in substantially its present form, as a re-  
sult of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 in Penn-  
sylvania, and the conspiracy of Aaron Burr in  
1807; while Section 5298 arose out of the state  
of affairs precipitated by the Rebellion of 1861.  
Under the former the United States appears on



the scene at the request of State authorities; under the latter, at the instance of United States, and it may be even in opposition to the wishes of the State authorities. The question has always been a delicate one as to who should direct at such times, and thus seemingly stand responsible for, the movements of the troops. According to the English theory as enunciated by Lord Mansfield, this onerous task devolved on the civil authorities; but this theory, rejected as unsound by others equally well versed in English law, is, for us, completely overturned by G. O. No. 15, which forbids the Army officer under the circumstances mentioned therein, from acting "under the orders of any civil officer." Commanders of troops so employed are warned therein that they are directly responsible to their military superiors, and that any unauthorized act on their part would not be excusable under color of authority derived from civil functionaries.

The Anglo-Saxon prejudice against regular troops has gradually given way to the more rational conviction that the Regular Army is the friend to, as from top to bottom it springs from, the people. We risk nothing when we assert that in all parts of the United States it has the respect and confidence of the thinking public. This results directly from the fact that the Army, for upwards of a century, has uniformly shown that it is worthy of that confidence. It has never oppressed the people. It has set up no usurpers. It has ever proved itself the conservator of peace, good order, and liberty regulated by law. As a result of all this, the judiciary, ever under constitutional government, inimical to military rule, long since in this country began to appreciate the fact that the Army was its principal and most trustworthy coadjutor in the maintenance of good order in the community. We may safely predict, therefore, that G. O. No. 15 will receive the hearty support of this revered co-ordinate department of the government.

We do not understand that, when the troops respond to a Governor's call, under Section 5297, it is intended by G. O. No. 15 that they shall in no case be placed under his orders. It has constantly been the practice so to place regular troops from the foundation of the Government. Nor is there anything incongruous about it, for the Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of his own State, and, should he visit a garrison within the limits thereof, is received with the honors due to a General Commanding-in-Chief of the Regular Army. We may cite as a few of the instances where Governors have been placed in charge of U. S. troops, that of the Governor of Georgia in 1817-'18, during the Amelia Island affair; of Florida in 1836, during the Seminole war; and more recently, during 1892, the Governor of Idaho during the Coeur d'Alene strikes, where the troops were ordered to report to him, though wisely he did not assume military control. On the other hand, when we contemplate the spectacle of Governors becoming the apologists for, if not champions of, the lawless elements whom it may be the special mission of the troops to suppress, the wisdom of reserving the command of the latter to their own officers, under solemn injunctions as to their responsibility for its effective exercise, becomes not only plainly manifest, but it becomes imperiously necessary. G. O. No. 15 makes clearer the duty of officers under what perhaps are the most trying circumstances that can surround them, and it makes plain their course in proceeding properly to execute that duty. It meets the views of those English and American officers who have contended that, under such surroundings, the soldier, when called on to act in the manner prescribed by law, should be responsible under his code to his military commander alone. Yet it cannot be denied that it is a radical departure from the rule of action laid down by President Washington in 1794 to the militia who marched to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion, and who took their measures under the immediate direction of the Federal civil officials. But this departure, aside from being reasonable in itself, is demanded by the changed condition of the times in which we live, it is rendered necessary by the present condition of society, and is as salutary as it is radical. It does not derogate from the fundamental principle of our system of government that the military power must be held subordinate to the civil, but it does illustrate the necessity that exists for giving that principle a

reasonable application; and it establishes beyond cavil the fact that the military, while performing their allotted task, proceed after being invoked by, independently of, the civil power. Thus each power, smoothly and without clashing, moves in its appropriate sphere.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

The New York "Times" has lately been giving some space to reminiscences of Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, the officers stationed there, etc., in the days gone by. On Sunday last the "Times" had an illustrated article on the post in question, principally as to its material. We take the opportunity to supplement this by a brief reference to its present personnel. First in order comes the active and indomitable commandant, Col. Loomis Lyman Langdon, 1st U. S. Art., a veteran of gallant and varied service, with large experience and of unabated energy and vigor, notwithstanding he is rapidly nearing the date arbitrarily fixed by the law of June 30, 1882, as that at which a transfer must be made from the active to the retired list. A worthy successor he to his gallant predecessors in the Colonelcy—Moses Porter, James House, Abraham Eustis, Ichabod B. Crane, John Erving, Justin Dimick, Israel Vogdes, Fred. T. Dent, George P. Andrews and John C. Tidball. The officers of the 1st Artillery serving immediately under Colonel Langdon at the Fort are Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, whose service with it dates from 1864, when he was graduated from the Military Academy, an officer with a war record and brevets for gallantry on many a hard fought field in Virginia; Capt. John W. Dillenback, the light battery commander, also with a war record, with the brevet of Lieut. Col. Vols. He has been identified with the 1st Artillery since 1866, and stands second to none as a light battery commander of the present day. Capt. Richard G. Shaw, a Rhode Islander, commanded artillery troops from that State during the war and at its close had attained the rank of Major and a brevet for gallantry at Morris Island, S. C. His service with the regiment dates from March, 1863, and that he loves it well none can question.

The Lieutenants now present for duty are, most of them, of ripe experience, competent years ago to take up the duties and responsibilities of battery commanders, but still waiting for the additional bar. In these days it comes but slowly in all the arms, but in the artillery arm especially. Clermont L. Best, a worthy son of his father, himself in the 1st Artillery fourteen years, has served with the regiment since 1867, here, there and everywhere. He has been and is devoted to his profession, and one of the leading artilleryists of the younger generation. John T. Honeycutt, a Mississippian, with the 1st Regiment since he was graduated in 1874, is an officer of excellent capacity and merit. Joseph S. Oyster, born in the District of Columbia, appointed from there to the Military Academy in 1870, and graduated in 1874, an officer of varied attainments and of professional excellence, and Albert Todd, with the regiment since graduation in 1877, an Honor Graduate of the Artillery School, which bears ample testimony to his qualifications. Frederick Marsh, in service seventeen years, sixteen of which with the 1st Artillery, is a bright young officer. David Price, of the class of 1877, might claim to be a Welshman, for he was born in Wales, but was appointed to the Military Academy in 1873, was graduated in 1877, and, with the exception of one week, when he was borne on the rolls of the 2d Artillery, he has been in the 1st Artillery ever since. In every respect he is a credit to the regiment. John L. Chamberlain is a New Yorker, of fourteen years' artillery experience, a gentlemanly, cultured officer. Charles J. Bailey, the present efficient regimental quartermaster, is a Pennsylvanian, who was graduated in 1880, and is an energetic and proficient artilleryist as well as staff officer. Colonel Langdon would seem to have a leaning toward Pennsylvanians, for his other staff officer, Chas. H. Hunter, the regimental adjutant, is also from that State, the right officer in the right place, with fourteen years' service. Second Lieutenants Snow, Coe, Chamberlaine and Hazard, are young officers of not many years' service as yet, but all zealous students of their profession and

of their special arm. An attached officer is Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, now of the 5th, but for several years of the 1st Artillery, an excellent officer. His promotion to the 5th takes him to the Pacific coast, but his many friends hope that ere long some unforeseen casualty of service will enable his transfer to the regiment of his affection, the 1st. The general staff is represented by that experienced medical practitioner, Maj. Paul R. Brown, a New Yorker, who has almost completed twenty years of service, and all that he needs at Fort Hamilton to make him happy is a new hospital.

Lieutenant Stewart Murray in "Army and Navy Gazette," says: "It must be remembered that the efficiency of an infantry weapon depends, not so much on the weapon itself, as upon the nerves and discipline of the man behind it. ('The weapon itself is nothing, the man behind it is everything.'—Souvaroff.) If the power of the rifle has increased, so have our means of shaking the nerves and destroying the aiming power of the man behind it, before we engage in the decisive close combat. This is a fact which those who insist on the defensive strength conferred by improved weapons forget, but in which the whole secret of the offensive lies. If, previous to the attack, we can thoroughly shake and demoralize the enemy's infantry, the defensive strength of the rifle sinks in proportion, and even against the magazine rifle we may hope to carry out an attack successfully without overwhelming losses. Only the act of demoralization by a superior artillery is an absolutely necessary preliminary. The first requisite, therefore, for the execution of a successful assault against troops armed with the smokeless flat trajectory magazine rifle is that they shall previously be so demoralized by a storm of artillery projectiles and the majority instead of firing at the close ranges horizontally, shall fire over our heads. Then we can successfully deliver our assault. We need not be alarmed by high results of infantry fire achieved on the ranges in peace. The best marksman, if his nerves are unsettled, and the fear of death put in his heart by a continual rain of shrapnel bullets buzzing about his ears and laying his comrades low, will fire overhead and miss as readily as the rawest recruit. The only thing is that he must first be demoralized. As a case in point I remember hearing of a sergeant, the best shot in his battalion, who, in the last Afghan war, was ordered, in one of the battles, to pick off a chief on horseback about 400 yards away; he fired several shots without any effect, when it was discovered that his sights were at 800 yards. Readers of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' may remember the case of Corporal Arnold, the best shot in the company, lying on his stomach and loosing off into the sky. He must, however, first be demoralized."

The Wild West exhibition, under the direction of Col. William F. Cody and the general management of Maj. John M. Burke, is attracting crowds to Ambrose Park, near the landing of the ferry-boats from South Ferry, New York, at 39th street, South Brooklyn. Over 16,000 visitors were present at a single performance on Saturday, June 16, and as the daily expenses are \$5,000, such large audiences are required for profit. The chief attraction is the "Congress of Rough Riders of the World," and the expert rifle and shotgun marksmanship of Colonel Cody, Miss Annie Oakley and the young marksman, Johnnie Baker. The riders include representatives of the U. S. Cavalry, Royal Irish Lancers, troops of French and German Cavalry, American Indians, cowboys, scouts, South American Gauchos, Arabian horsemen, Cossacks and Mexicans, the latter giving illustrations of very skillful use of the lasso. The best riders are the American Indians and cowboys, who have a natural seat, and the worst riders are the Cossacks, who sit with their knees drawn up nearly to a level with the back of the horse. The Cossack saddles are so made as to give a secure grip upon it with the legs and feet when hanging from the horse's back, and this enables the Cossacks to do their show feats in picking things from the ground, but nothing could induce one of them to indulge in the cowboy diversion of riding a bucking horse. The Americans perform these feats for the fun of the thing; the English and Irish will attempt them in a spirit of emulation; the German, if he is ordered, but red hot pinchers could not drag a much-vaunted Cossack rider across the back of a bucking broncho. That Colonel Cody is giving an interesting exhibition is shown by the crowds that attend it.

The Ordnance Department is in good season this year with the gold, silver and bronze medals for the successful competitors in the annual rifle competitions, which were on June 23 sent to Department Commanders.



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

**BERING SEA FLEET.**—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.*

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.; repairs completed.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)  
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)  
now at Norfolk, Va.

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons (s. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman (s. a. s.)  
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 28, as reported by cable. Capt. B. F. Day ordered to command.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll.  
Practice cruiser. At Annapolis, Md., to sail with Engineering Division and part of first class of Naval Academy. She will visit different Navy Yards along the coast.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.  
At La Libertad, Salvador. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Since Aug. 6, 1893, when the Bennington left New York for Europe, it is said she has traversed 24,435 miles, called at 31 ports, and has been at sea 141 days. This, out of the 284 days, including to-day, leaves 143 days spent in port, or an average of four and two-thirds days to each port. Since her first commission, in June, 1891, she has steamed 46,382 miles.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (s. a. s.)  
Left Callao June 18 for Acapulco, en route to San Francisco, where she will be docked, and will probably relieve Philadelphia later at Hawaii.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (s. a.)  
Flagship. Arrived at Antwerp June 15.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (b. s. f.)  
Sailed from Yokohama May 16 for Unalaska for service in Bering Sea.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. F. M. Bunce.  
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport, undergoing some repairs to her engines.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.  
Placed in commission at Navy Yard, New York, on June 16. Will be ordered to Boston during trial of Minneapolis.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
Despatch-boat. At New London, Conn., June 22.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
Training-ship; Massachusetts. On her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre July 7; depart Havre July 12; arrive Queenstown July 18; depart Queenstown July 23; arrive Liverpool July 25; depart Liverpool Aug. 6; arrive Cadiz Aug. 16; depart Cadiz Aug. 23; arrive Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 25; depart Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 30; arrive Madeira Sept. 4; depart Madeira Sept. 10; arrive Boston Oct. 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens.  
Training-ship. Left Norfolk, Va., June 11, for a cruise. Comdr. Kingsley is ordered to relieve Comdr. Dickens.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.  
Despatch-boat. At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.  
Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)  
At Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 27.

MIANTOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. B. Wallace (n. a. s.)  
Arrived at Portland, Me., June 23, and will remain until after July 4.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.  
At Amherstburg, Ont., May 9.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West

50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)  
At Sitka, Alaska.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (s. a.)  
At Shanghai, June 27.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.  
Practice-ship; Naval Academy. Left Cape Henry June 16 on annual cruise. About July 10 expects to be at some of the Atlantic ports, probably Newport, and after remaining ten days again goes to sea and remains until the latter part of August.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)  
At San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis.  
At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Her sea trial is set for July 2, and later she will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and other Southern ports.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.)  
At Montevideo, Uruguay, June 21.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Phillip (n. a. s.)  
Arrived at New York, June 24, five days and 18 hours from Jamaica. Will assist in trial of Minneapolis at Boston, July 9, and latter part of July will take Naval Militia of New York on a cruise.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (b. s. f.)  
Arrived at Unalaska June 18.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)  
Flagship. At Honolulu, H. I.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.)  
At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.  
Training-ship. Left New York for Newport, R. I., June 23.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.  
Receiving-ship; League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school, New York. Sailed from New London, Conn., May 26, for Fayal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson (n. a. s.)  
Left Bluefields, June 19, for home. En route will stop at Kingston, take on board U. S. Consul, and will go to Grand Cañon Island, for purpose of collecting Kearsarge relics.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Expects to sail June 30 from Philadelphia, Pa., on her summer cruise, and will visit Fayal, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Barcelona, Funchal, Madeira, etc.

STILETTO.  
Torpedo-boat. Lieut. R. C. Smith at Newport, R. I.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)  
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.  
Receiving-ship at New York.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis (n. a. s.)  
Left New York, June 27, for Newport.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (s. a. s.)  
Temporary flagship. Left Colonia June 13 for a cruise up the Uruguay River.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea.

## Various Naval Items.

The U. S. S. Minneapolis will undergo a trial off the Massachusetts coast on July 9. The course will be between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise.

The Italian torpedo catcher Aquila has been experimenting successfully with pigeons for communication with the shore. The distances covered were considerably over 100 miles.

The torpedo boat Ericsson will be taken from Davenport, Iowa, to St. Louis, Mo., for completion before being taken around to Long Island Sound, where her trial trip is to take place.

The men remaining on board the Alliance will be transferred to the Montgomery and others of the new ships when she is placed out of commission within the next few days. The crews of the Lancaster and Marion will also be distributed among new vessels, that of the former going in great part to the Cincinnati and of the latter to the Boston.

The French Minister of Marine has adopted the electric log brought out by Admiral Fleuriat, of the French Navy, in 1828, and recently improved by the substitution for the telephone of an electric bell, which is struck every 24 revolutions of the mill-wheel or vanes. By timing the interval between two strokes of the bell the speed of the ship is obtained.

The Russian Government have recently concluded a contract with Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, Eng., to construct a torpedo boat destroyer 180 ft. in length, having the guaranteed speed, during a run of three hours' duration, carrying a load of 30 tons, of 29 knots, this being two knots in excess of the speeds hoped for in the 42 destroyers lately ordered by the British Admiralty.

The French cruisers Jean Bart and Isly have engaged in a series of interesting exercises in commerce-destruying on the trade routes of the Channel. On leaving Cadiz they kept a lookout for two of the largest French steamers, one of which would leave Havre for New York. The captains of these were advised of the circumstances, with a view to their being ready to leave their usual lines. The cruisers chased, and the Jean Bart "captured" the steamer from Havre, but the other could not be overtaken.

The Navy Department received on Monday last a telegram from the Board of Survey on the Marion, now at Mare Island, stating that the ves-

sel was, in their opinion, worth repairing, and estimating the cost of repairs at \$30,000, \$21,000 for construction, \$8,000 for machinery and \$1,000 for equipment. The hull of the vessel is in good condition, only needing calking. The boilers are also in good shape, although it is thought that some of the tubes will have to be replaced. The keelsons, which support them, will have to be cut away, as they are rotten, and new ones inserted. The crew of the Marion will probably go to the Boston.

Two workmen taking shelter under the hull of the U. S. S. Raleigh in the dry dock at Norfolk, Va., recently during a thunderstorm, it is reported, were killed by lightning, and a number of others knocked senseless. On the vessel, it is reported, all the compasses and similar instruments were affected and all electrical appliances rendered useless without repairs. The vessel, it is said, was completely magnetized. The only explanation that is offered by Naval officers for the escape of the officers of the vessel from the shock was that the Raleigh was insulated by being on the blocks, which were dry, while the men who were killed or injured were in the shallow water on the bottom of the dock.

The rudder of the new 144-ft. torpedo boat Chevalier, built by M. Normand for the French Navy, is placed in front of the propellers to avoid the effect of pitching. It is not found to effect the action of the screws if sufficient space is left between them and it. The screws are arranged one in front of the other and slightly overlapping, and rotate in the same direction, instead of being right and left handed, as usual. At high speeds this gives the boat a list of about 2°. The highest speed yet attained has been 27.22 knots, but the full designed boiler pressure of 213 lbs. per sq. in. could not be quite maintained, as the stokers were unequal to the work, and allowed the pressure to fall to 210 lbs. per sq. in. The boat has two tubular boilers of the Du Temple type, each of which has 826 tubes. The grate area of each is 43 sq. ft., and the heating surface 1,641 sq. ft.

The Chilean cruiser Blanco Encalada in her trial trip, under natural draft, attained a speed of 21.75 knots, with an indicated horse power of about 11,000. The mean speed under forced draft was 22.78 knots, or a quarter of a knot in excess of that guaranteed by the contractors, the horse power being about 14,500 indicated. It was found that she could turn through 360° at full speed in 3 mins. 47 secs., the diameter of the circle being 405 yards, or a little more than three times her length. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length, 370 ft.; breadth, 46 ft. 6 ins.; mean draft, 18 ft. 6 ins., with a displacement of 4,500 tons. She is built entirely of steel, and is sheathed with wood and coppered. A steel protective deck runs throughout her whole length, varying in thickness from 4 ins. on the sloping sides to 1½ ins. on the flat parts. The propelling machinery consists of two complete sets of twin-screw triple expansion engines.

Captain Philip, of the cruiser New York, was at the Navy Department last Wednesday. He gave most glowing accounts of the "finest ship in the Navy," and said there was not one word of truth in the reports that she was in such condition down in Rio that she could be used only as a ram. There was no ship in Rio during the rebellion that he could not have sunk in an hour. He thinks the New York ought to be sent around the world to show everywhere what kind of a naval force the United States is providing, and this idea struck many officials favorably. He says a little overhauling will be beneficial, but does not believe in staying in navy yards longer than can be helped. A couple of weeks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard early in August, including scraping the bottom and repainting, will, in Captain Philip's opinion, fit the New York for a run to Cape Town or Cario or Shanghai, or all three, including intermediate ports.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Recent experience in Brazil has shown that the gravest results ensued when the unprotected portions of ships were penetrated at the water line, and this in itself is a strong argument in favor of a return to the system of continuous belts. It is, however, far from being the only one. The arguments that an armor belt would not have saved the Victoria were based upon the result of accidents with belted ships of the wrought iron days; whereas a modern belt of Harvized nickel steel 14 ins. thick—that being the substance of the belt of the Dreadnought—would present a resistance of at least 50,000 tons to the area of the enemy's bows which should be endeavoring to ram, so that the course of the ram below the belt would be checked by the collision of the upper works against the belt. Mr. W. H. White estimates the blow, as struck by the Camperdown, to have been some 16,000 or 17,000 tons, assuming the Victoria to be rigid and inert."

The results of the three hours' official test of the torpedo destroyer Hornet was a mean speed of 27.628 knots. The Hornet is a sister vessel to the Havock, but is provided with Yarrow water tube boilers, in place of locomotive type boilers. She is 180 ft. long by 18 ft. 6 ins. beam and is divided into 13 water-tight compartments. There are two boiler rooms, each with four boilers. The armament consists of one 12-pounder and two 6-pounder quick-firing guns, one pair of swivel torpedo tubes on deck and a built-in torpedo tube in the bow. There are two sets of engines, driving twin screws; the diameters of the cylinders are 18 ins., 26 ins. and 39½ ins., and the stroke 18 ins. Each boiler has 1,027 sq. ft. of heating surface in the form of 1-in. copper pipes, and a grate surface of 20.6 sq. ft. The weight, with water and all fittings, is 5 tons 7 cwt., and it has been found by trial that each boiler will evaporate 12,500 lbs. of water per hour. There was scarcely any vibration perceptible on the top, while the steering qualities of the boat were demonstrated to be most remarkable. She turned circles and figures of eight of a wonderfully short radius. Among those present at the trial was Lieut. Walter C. Cowles, U. S. Naval Attache.

The Navy Department received its first despatch from Commander O'Neil, commanding the Marblehead, since his departure from New York city, and it simply announced his arrival at Bluefields and the departure of the San Francisco for home. It gave no information concerning the situation on the Mosquito coast. The inference, therefore, is that



everything is quiet in that section. The San Francisco, before coming home will search for the reef upon which the Kearsarge was wrecked, and will then go to Kingston, where she will take on board the U. S. Consul and go to the Cayman Islands in search of Kearsarge relics. This duty completed, the San Francisco will return north and be docked and repaired, and then resume the duties of flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron until the Department is ready to send her to Europe.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy has at last completed its arrangements for the test of the machine guns, and it will begin on Monday next at the Indian Head proving grounds. The Gardner gun is already at the proving grounds ready for trial. The Accles gun, the Gatling and the Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns will be in the competition. These three latter pieces will be brought to the proving grounds by their manufacturers. The guns will be exhaustively tested, and the successful piece will be adopted as the type for use on board the vessels of the Navy. All the guns are of small calibre and use smokeless powder and jacketed bullets. The adaptability of the piece for the use of rimless cartridges will be considered. The facility of dismounting and assembling the mechanism and of replacing important parts likely to be disabled by firing will also be noted.

The guns will be fired for rapidity without aiming, with ordinary and extra elevations and depressions. Rapidity and accuracy of aiming will be tested by target firing at moderate ranges, representatives of the guns and others appointed by the inspection board handling them during the trial. Excessive pressure tests will be made by adding to the charge in the ammunition supplied a sufficient quantity of powder to give a pressure of not more than 60,000 pounds to the square inch. The ammunition supplied must show not less than 1,950 foot-seconds muzzle velocity when tested in a shoulder rifle. In order to determine the effect of "blowbacks" upon the mechanism of the piece, cartridges with defective primers will be fired. In addition to the above tests, the board which will conduct them has been instructed to carry on such other trials as it may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not the gun is likely to be disabled by dust or by the rusting of the mechanism. Two types of guns may be selected by the Department, in which case not a great sum will be paid to the successful competitors. Only about 75 guns will be purchased, that number being sufficient for all the purposes of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 18.—Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Hawley (retired) granted one year's extension of leave.

Passed Asst. Paym. J. S. Phillips is detached from the Albatross.

Lieut. Samuel Seabury detached from the Philadelphia and from treatment at the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and granted three months' leave, on expiration of which he will hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieut. W. E. Sewell detached from the Marion and ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. R. Alfred detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Pinta.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Guthrie detached from the Blake and ordered to the Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Blake.

Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook detached from instruction at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Vermont.

JUNE 21.—1st Lieut. E. K. Cole, detached from the Alliance, upon leaving that ship with his guard and upon reporting at Norfolk, is detached from that post, and ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Colonel Commandant in person for further orders.

JUNE 23.—Ensign William B. Whittlessey ordered to examination for promotion June 25.

Ensign J. L. Jayne ordered to examination for promotion June 25.

Lieut. Joseph Beale's orders modified so that he will report as Inspector of Armor at Pittsburg, instead of Inspector of Steel.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick A. Haeseler detached from the monitors at Richmond, Va., and ordered before a retiring board June 28.

Surg. T. H. Streets granted an additional month's leave, with permission to remain abroad.

Lieut. H. H. Barron ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of Steel at Homestead, Pa.

The order detaching Ensign W. R. M. Field from the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, is revoked.

Ch. Engr. P. A. Rearick detached from the Steel Board and ordered to duty at Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. G. R. Durand, Medical Inspector W. H. Jones and Sailmaker John Martin retired from June 21.

Passed Asst. Engr. Richard Inch detached from the Marion and ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion, on completion of which he will be granted three months' leave.

JUNE 24.—Sunday.

JUNE 25.—Asst. Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson detached from the Dabney Iron Works and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Ensign W. D. Brotherton detached from the New York and ordered to the Portsmouth.

Ensign H. C. Kuenzli detached from the New York and ordered to the Columbia.

Ensign R. H. Leigh detached from the New York and ordered to the Raleigh.

Ensign Waldo Evans detached from the New York and ordered to the Cincinnati.

JUNE 26.—Surg. H. J. Bablin ordered to examination for promotion.

Lieut. Charles T. Furse ordered to examination for promotion.

JUNE 27.—Lieut. Frank W. Nichols placed on the retired list from June 27.

Ensign James G. Doyle ordered to examination for promotion.

Surg. Paul Fitzsimons detached from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to take steamer leaving San Francisco July 17 for Yokohama, where he will take charge of the Naval Hospital, relieving Surg. Franklin Rogers, who is ordered home.

JUNE 28.—Orders to Passed Asst. Surg. A. R. Alfred, detaching him from the Minnesota and ordering him to the Pinta are modified so as to allow him to have one month's leave before entering upon his new duties.

Asst. Engr. M. A. Anderson, ordered for examination for promotion July 5.

Naval Cadet W. V. Powelson, detached from the Franklin and study in naval architecture and ordered to the cruiser New York on July 7 next.

JUNE 29.—Commodore Lester H. Beardslee, ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Pacific Station.

Capt. Charles S. Cotton, ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Philadelphia.

Capt. John J. Read, ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the receiving ship Independence.

Capt. Philip H. Cooper, ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the San Francisco.

Capt. T. F. Kane, ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the New York.

Commander Louis Kingsley, ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the training ship Essex.

Capt. Francis J. Higginson, ordered as Captain of Mare Island Navy Yard, July 16.

Ensign W. W. Phelps, detached from Detroit and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Pay Director Frank C. Cosby, detached from duty in connection with World's Fair and placed on waiting orders.

## Nominations

Promotions in the Navy.

JUNE 26.—Lieut.-Comdr. Charles S. Sperry, to be a Commander in the Navy, from June 22, 1894, vice Comdr. George R. Durand, retired.

Lieut. Francis H. Delano, to be a Lieutenant-Comdr. in the Navy, from June 22, 1894, vice Lieut.-Comdr. C. S. Sperry, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) Edward Lloyd, Jr., to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from April 16, 1894, vice Lieut. William J. Barnette, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) Harry M. P. Huse, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from May 13, 1894, vice Lieut. John Garvin, retired.

Lieut. (junior grade) Richard M. Hughes, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from June 22, 1894, vice Lieut. F. H. Delano, promoted.

Ensign Guy W. Brown, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from April 16, 1894, vice Lieut. (junior grade) Edward Lloyd, Jr., promoted. Subject to the examination required by law.

Ensign William B. Fletcher, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from May 13, 1894, vice Lieut. (junior grade) H. M. P. Huse, promoted.

Ensign Marbury Johnston, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from June 22, 1894, vice Lieut. (junior grade) R. M. Hughes, promoted. Subject to the examination required by law.

## FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

Albatross—Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake in command. Attached to Bering Sea fleet.

Fish Hawk—Lieut. Robt. Platt in command. On Maine coast.

Grampus—E. D. Haen (civilian) in command. On Massachusetts coast.

## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The schedule of course for week ending June 30, 1894, is as follows: 25, Monday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "International Law," Prof. Freeman Snow; 11:45 a. m., lecture, "Sea Blockade and Investments," Commander Stockton. 26, Tuesday, first period.—Committee, "The Problem," War Charts and Defense Plans; second period, War Games—Single Ship and Tactical. 27, Wednesday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Naval Tactics," Captain Taylor; 11:45 a. m., lecture, "International Law," Prof. Freeman Snow. 28, Thursday, first period.—Committee work, "The Problem," War Charts and Defense Plans; second period, War Games—Single Ship and Tactical. 29, Friday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Fleet Drill Book," Commander Bainbridge-Hoff; 11:45 a. m., lecture, "Navy and Army Signaling," Lieutenant Niblack. 30, Saturday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Fleet Drill Book," Commander Bainbridge-Hoff; 11:45 a. m., lecture, "Interior and Exterior Communications (Signaling) in Relation to Tactics," Lieutenant Niblack.

## MR. PUNCH TO ADMIRAL ERBEN.

"Punch" pays its compliments to Admiral Erben in the following verses:

("A bond of affection existed between the navies of England and America, and they were always glad to reciprocate the good feeling exhibited towards them by the British Navy. Nobody had said a word on behalf of Jack, the man behind the gun; but he was as good as he ever was, and blood was the thing that told.")  
—Rear-Admiral Erben, in response to the toast of "The United States Navy" at the banquet given at St. James' Hall to the officers of the U. S. cruiser Chicago.)

Mr. Punch loquiter:

Good, Erben, good! You've hit my mood,

And also hit the mark.

Punch loves all craft, afore and aft,

Right down from Noah's Ark.

A ship to him means pluck, smart trim,

Loyalty, love and fun;

But, Sir, you bet, he'll not forget

"The Man behind the Gun!"

Thanks, Admiral E., for teaching P.

That neat and telling phrase!

He joins full heart, for his poor part,

In all that mutual praise

Poured freely out 'twixt sailors stout,

But that which "cops the bun"

Is your sound crack about brave Jack,

"The Man behind the Gun!"

Yes; he's the chap who, hap what hap,

Will keep our Flags afloat.

John, Jonathan (each sailorman

Is "Jack" aboard a boat)

Briton or Yank, whatever his rank,

All know what has been done,

"Neath Cross or Star, by plain Jack Tar,

"The Man behind the Gun!"

Yes; guns grow big, and build and rig

Are changed since Nelson's time.

Huge iron pots and spanking shots

Spoil beauty and floor rhyme.

But when we close with fighting foes,

We'll find, ere all is done,

We'll still depend on our old friend,

"The Man behind the Gun!"

Captain Mahan\* is just the man

To prove that Erben's right.

Iron or oak, ships are "no joke,"

But "flesh and blood" must fight.

Your "hundred tonner" is a slunner;

Yet fights will still be won.

If won they are, by stout Jack Tar,

"The Man behind the Gun!"

Fair breezes waft your U. S. craft,

(Cruder Chicago) still!

Valor and wit still keep us kilt

In brotherly goodwill!

Mahan, let's liquor! Blood is thicker

Than water. So, my son,

A bumper bring all round to him—

"The Man behind the Gun!"

\* Author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," and other masterly naval works.

In the July issue of "St. Nicholas" Mrs. Seawell will tell of the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli by Captain Decatur; Mary S. Winthrop will write of the life and martyrdom of Nathan Hale, and H. Gilbert Frost will describe the career and the wreck of the gallant old Kearsarge. There will be several Fourth of July stories and sketches.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. H. E.—Regimental Sergeant-Majors and Quarter-master Sergeants rank with the post non-commissioned staff. See Par. 8, Army Regulations.

J. H.—A retired enlisted man can reside in Europe by permission of the War Department and can draw his pay there. Write to the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., for full particulars.

S. C.—Your question "Do all the officers of the Army get leaves of absence during the summer?" has a satirical twang. Many do, we know, but enough are always left for duty purposes.

SUBSCRIBER asks: If there has ever been a colored cadet in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.? Answer.—Yes, one named Conyers, in 1876. How can I get in the general service as clerk, granting that I have the necessary qualifications for the position? Answer.—Apply to Department Commanders. Is the cadet that Congressman Murray (colored) appointed to West Point colored or white? Answer.—To enable us to answer this question it will be necessary for us to have the name of the cadet.

S. asks: 1. Do regulations require enlisted men to come to attention when the officer of the day enters the Post Exchange? Answer.—We think so, under a proper construction of Par. 436 and 439, Army Regulations. 2. Should a non-commissioned officer present on such an occasion call "Attention"? Answer.—Yes, Par. 439, Army Regulations, governs.

CONSTANT READER asks if the bill for a year's pay for the crew of the Kearsarge has gone before the House? Answer.—A bill (H. R. 5004) has been introduced in the House and is in the hands of the Committee on Claims, providing for the payment of the losses sustained by the officers and crew of the Kearsarge to an amount not exceeding the amount of 12 months' pay of the grade held by such person at the time such losses were incurred.

G. B. asks for information about enlisting in the U. S. Navy? Answer.—No person shall be enlisted who does not understand the English language. If he enlists as a landsman he must not be over the age of 25, unless he possesses a mechanical trade and in this case he can enlist up to 35 years of age. No person can enlist as an ordinary seaman unless he shall have been two years at sea. Persons wishing to enlist as machinists must not be less than 21 years nor more than 32. In all cases applicants must be of good character and free from all physical defects. You must apply for enlistment to a naval recruiting officer or at some navy yard. The pay of a landsman is \$16 per month and of ordinary seamen \$19 per month.

ONE INTERESTED asks: "Does Congress contemplate reducing the age qualification of candidates for the U. S. Naval Academy?" Answer.—The joint commission on the personnel of the Navy has under consideration the matter of reducing the age qualifications of candidates for appointment to the United States Naval Academy. It is probable that the recommendation of the Academic Board fixing the age at from 15 to 20 years will be adopted. If so, it will supersede the present law whenever the legislation recommended by the joint commission shall go into effect.

C. H. asks (1) What is the youngest age paymasters are appointed to the Navy? Answer.—21, and not more than 26. (2) Do they have to pass a physical and mental examination? Answer.—Yes. (3) Where do they apply if there is a vacancy? Answer.—In the Navy Department.

W. S. F. asks What will be the cost of my discharge from the Navy as an apprentice? I enlisted June 12, 1891, to serve during minority, which I attain Oct. 18, 1896. Answer.—Apprentices cannot purchase their discharge after they have been enlisted 18 months.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

John Wiley & Sons have added to their series of professional text-books a volume by Comdr. William Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. Navy, entitled "Elementary Naval Tactics." It is dedicated to his son, "an officer of the U. S. Navy, serving in the fourth generation." Opening with a chapter defining naval tactics and showing their general scope we have a discussion of war vessels, the individual ship, the ship in action, the organization and command of the fleet, the fleet under drill and in action on the open sea, and the sea army for offense and defense. "History shows," according to Commander Hoff, "that but few vessels in modern times have been put out of action by other than gun fire." The ram is a terrible weapon, but it is hard to handle. The work is a compilation, but to save space the list of authors made use of is omitted. Fifteen plates are added at the end of the volume, which is a compact treatise upon the subject of manoeuvring and fighting ships at sea.

In 1870 Chaplain E. M. Haynes, D. D., published a History of the 10th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. This was mainly a record of personal observations. To it has been added material gathered from the volumes of "Official Records" and from other sources, and it has been expanded into an octavo volume of 500 pages published by The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. Its title is "A History of the 10th Regiment, 4 vols., with biographical sketches of nearly every officer who ever belonged to the regiment, and many of the non-commissioned officers and men, and a complete roster of all the officers and men connected with it, showing all changes by promotion, death and resignation during the military existence of the regiment, embellished by over 60 engravings, and fully illustrated by maps and charts of battlefields." This sufficiently indicates the character and scope of the volume. Each one of these volumes of regimental history adds something to our store of historical material, especially when they are written by so careful and painstaking a student of war history as Dr. Haynes.

The "Navigator's Pocket Book," by Capt. Howard Patterson, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is described on the title page as "A complete guide and instructor for the navigator, containing 400 exhaustive definitions in addition to all the practical rules for working under latitude, Mercator's and great circle sailings, as well as finding the ship's place by numerous chart considerations, and the latitude and longitude by dead reckoning and by the sun, moon, planets and stars, according to short, simple and reliable methods. Also the arithmetic of angular and time measure, compass deviation, nautical astronomy, treatise on precision instruments of navigation, law of storms, keeping the log book, magnetism, logarithms, measuring altitudes, Sumner's method, time, weather, etc., together with danger-angle and other tables." Captain Patterson has had a wide and varied experience as an instructor and has learned the art of presenting his teachings in the form to be most readily comprehended by the average nautical mind. The volume is neatly bound in leather and is about the size of a volume of the Drill Regulations.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

3d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds has been ordered temporary duty from Hamilton to Johnston.

Leaves of absence were granted during the past week as follows to officers of the Revenue Cutter Service: Engr. H. L. Boyd, 30 days; Capt. Russell Glover, 30 days; 2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, three days; 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcombe, seven days; 1st Lieut. W. H. Roberts, 15 days' extension.



## ORDNANCE NOTES.

An 18-inch Harveyized plate, representing a group of armor for the belt of the Indiana, was received at the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday last and will be sent immediately to the Indian Head proving grounds. It will probably be ready for testing within ten days.

The Department accepted the group of Wheeler-Sterling shells, a representative of which was tested on Saturday last. The shell went through a 17-inch nickel steel plate and was dug out of the earth in perfect condition. A Carpenter 13-inch shell was also sent through the 17-inch plate and was recovered uninjured. Both groups represented by the shells fired were accepted.

Some interesting experiments to test the penetration of the German rifle against brickwork are reported to have been carried out recently by the battalion of Saxon Infantry at Zwickau. A squad of 12 men belonging to the battalion was detailed to fire against a 16½-inch wall, 8 feet 3 inches high, which had been built some days. After the ninth volley the wall was completely demolished, and presented the appearance of a ruin quite incapable of stopping the passage of troops.

The new German regulations concerning field fortification prescribe the extensive use of galvanized and corrugated iron for the formation of arched shelters. The plates used in this description of field-work each weigh something less than two hundredweights, and are provided with pegs and holes as well as lever clamps, by which they are joined together. A non-commissioned officer and 12 men will be employed to construct small shelters, and a couple of the former and 20 of the latter for larger ones. The tools and appliances required are very simple.

The first official test of the electric searchlight erected for coast defense purposes took place at Sandy Hook this week before the Ordnance Board, of which Major Frank H. Phipps is president and of which Capt. Frank Heath and Capt. William Crowell are members. Signals were transmitted to Local Forecast Official Dunn, of the Weather Bureau, in the tower of the Equitable Building, on Broadway, New York, by Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, the Morse code of telegraphy being used. Mr. Dunn replied by wire, saying that they were easily read. Finally Lieut. Wheeler flashed the following message, with the request that it be published in the newspapers: "This is the commencement of the test by the Ordnance Board, United States Army, of the 200,000,000-candle-power searchlight erected at Sandy Hook for coast-defense purposes." Lieut. Peck and Lieut. Harmon went to the Highlands of Navesink and observed the flash signals from there. At the conclusion of the trial the following message was sent to the officers at Sandy Hook: "We saw the light very distinctly, and could have seen it ten miles further away as plainly. With thanks. E. B. Dunn, Local Forecast Official."

"Engineering" publishes an illustrated description of the rapid-fire breech mechanism invented by Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., which is under trial at Indian Head. Its special features are the limited number of manufactured parts, the interchangeable percussion and electric firing cases and the powerful extraction and ejection. One continuous motion of the lever from left to right unlocks, withdraws and swings the plug to the right. To close the breech, it is only necessary to swing the lever from right to left. The action is direct without intermediate gearing. The extractor is a thick piece of steel, the toes of which rest under the rim of the cartridge case, and the other end against a cam worked on the back edge of the lever. The curve is of such a shape that until the case is withdrawn ¼ in. the speed of extraction is exceedingly slow; from this point, however, the speed is greatly increased, caused by the tail of the extractor sliding down the cam on the lever as the latter is swung back. This use of the cam surface gives almost unlimited power to start the empty case. The firing mechanism, whether percussion or electric, is contained in a case which is quickly and easily put in place or removed, so that the change from one method of firing to another can be readily accomplished, and injury or failure of any part can be remedied by the insertion of a spare case without materially slackening the rapidity of fire. An extremely simple safety catch is fitted under the head of the firing-pin, which prevents its premature release. The mechanism comprises only 14 separate parts and three screws. There are no springs. All the working parts are protected, being in the body of the gun.

## MILITARY DRILL IN OUR SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Benjamin F. Trueblood takes an extremely pessimistic view of military drill and instruction in schools, in his criticism of the views of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, in his "open letter" published in the "Century Magazine," for June, 1894. Visions of a large standing army, a nation burdened by heavy taxation for military purposes and the like, haunt his midnight hours. "Military thralldom we have so far happily escaped," looms up like a phantom in his imagination and troubled nightmare. Does he so soon forget the lesson taught at the close of the war—the spring of 1865? More than a million of armed American citizens, North and South, peacefully laid aside their implements of war and resumed their implements of peace, after a four years' conflict, and scattered to their homes, in the pursuit of peace, prosperity and happiness. Surely if there ever was a time in American history when thinking people might well have stood trembling with fear and doubt from what Mr. Trueblood anticipates from a lot of school boys it was then. Thousands and thousands of those men had passed through four long years of the most active and exciting experiences of military life that rarely fall to the lot of soldiers of any country. They had been weaned, in a measure, from the peaceful pursuits of civil life, in the wild and exciting scenes of the camp and battlefield. The danger predicted, as the result of military instruction, might have been

looked for in 1865 in any other country but America. What was the actual condition of affairs with us at that time? Regiment after regiment was sent to its state and home, there to be mustered out, and its members absorbed again with the people in peaceful pursuits, or to scatter broadcast over the land, rich in experience, like healthy seed scattered over fertile soil; their nerve, experience, discipline and knowledge of camp and firearms opened up our wonderful West. The states of the Pacific, in fact all states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains have been transformed by them from barren waste or plain to rich and productive grain fields, fruit lands and gardens of paradise.

The American people will not take much stock in the assertion that our school boys are going to run riot as military despots or autocrats, because they know a little about the manual of arms, etc., or that they will act in any manner different to what their fathers did at the close of the war in "sixty-five." Perhaps there would not be quite so many "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" accidents among our boys and young men if they had intelligent instruction in the handling and manipulation of firearms.

"The forms and positions which it (military training) enforces are stiff and unnatural, and cannot well be maintained any great length of time." So says Mr. Trueblood. Such a statement is unworthy of much consideration; its fallacy is too apparent to need argument or contradiction, for the very reverse are the actual conditions accomplished. The aim and object of military exercises and training are to bring into play every action of the body, to remove all stiffness, giving a graceful and easy carriage of the body, and flexibility in its action. All who have any experience in such matters know that it is not a "notorious fact that soldiers when they are out of the ranks are among the most careless of their bodily positions and movements," Mr. Trueblood to the contrary notwithstanding.

What is the cause of the respect now shown by foreign countries to the United States? Not our peaceful attitude by any means; nor is it our prolific grain fields, our manufactures, or numerous other industries. Has our navy been feted in London by our cousins on the other side because of their love for us in our proverbial desire for peace? I think the insult to the American flag in Canada, when the demonstration in London was going on, is a sufficient answer to that question.

Our strength as shown on sea, our new navy manned by officers and men second to none on the face of the globe—men who are in the confidence of the American people, fully equal to the task of upholding the honor of the flag and the rights of the citizens of the United States at home and abroad, demand to-day that respect that always is and always will be shown to power. Remember Chili's threat a few years ago; remember, too, many other slurs and jeers that the American people had to submit to but a few years back from many quarters, not because we are a peaceful nation, but because they thought we could not help ourselves. We had to grin and bear it, because we did not have the navy to resent it. We had men, and plenty of them, but our ships were not such as to inspire confidence in our own people, much less respect from others. Are our boys in the kindergarten to be deprived of their little drum and sword, their military cap, or their little sailor shirt, and the spirit of '76 to be crushed in them, because of a phantom, a chimera arising from indigestion or nervous temperament? Surely not. Let us go on with the good work of building up our navy. Educate our young men and boys in the exercise of arms, and the physical training of the body. It will give them additional health and strength and confidence in themselves. It will teach them discipline, and better prepare them for the pursuits of civil life, no matter what the business or profession. It will feed the ranks of our National Guard—the country's stronghold on land—with educated young men, already familiar with the duties and requirements of our citizen soldiers, and should perchance the national government be menaced by an enemy, foreign or domestic, we can look with satisfaction and security to the results of "military drill in the schools."

W. R. PARNELL,

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army, Retired.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 25, 1894.

Since the arrival of Co. H. (Captain Foote) from Plattsburgh, our garrison forms quite a good-sized village. The new barracks turned over some time since are occupied by the two ranking companies H and A and the other set are being anxiously watched to completion.

Our new mess hall is a success in every way; the building looks like a large hotel from the outside, and the inside is well worth inspecting, being supplied with all the latest improvements and inventions for cooking, etc.

No pains have been spared by our energetic Colonel and the officer in charge, Lieutenant Simpson, to make the consolidated mess a success, and such it has proven in every way: the meals always hot and well served, the cooking the best, and the bill of fare changed each day so that the soldier cannot help being pleased with it, and they are.

Eight new sets of quarters are finished in the upper garrison, seven of which are occupied. The houses, being finished in hardwood and with all modern conveniences, are in great demand.

Our new Lieutenant-Colonel (Kilne) has just joined the regiment, and, with his charming family, is a great addition to our garrison.

Captain Thompson, Q. M. Dept., in charge of the new buildings here, has just returned from a short leave, having been called to Washington, on account of his mother's illness.

Target practice will be carried on in our own vicinity this year, much to the relief of all, the new range being within walking distance of the post. Work there is being carried on every day by a detail of 80 men, and at the rate the work is advancing, all will be in readiness when the target season opens.

Believing "that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," games of football and lawn tennis are constantly being indulged in, both by the officers and men, on our model parade.

The weekly hop (officers) still continues to be an attraction, not only to our home folks, but to our neighbors; fifteen couples came over from Watertown last Wednesday evening to help enjoy the pleasures of the dance, a late train taking them back to their homes.

Yesterday a very sad accident occurred, when one of Co. H's men was drowned while bathing. It is supposed that he was taken with cramps, and al-

though fifteen or twenty men were bathing in the same place, all efforts to save him were unavailing.

An informal afternoon tea was enjoyed by all last week (Thursday), given by Captain and Mrs. Baldwin, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Wallace, of San Francisco.

Lieutenant Baxter is again with us, having gone away on leave to bring back his wife and children, who have been absent some time.

Lieutenant Dadds and family are now at home, after a ten days' leave in New York, West Point, etc.

An informal birthday party was enjoyed by the young people Monday, of this week, given by Dr. and Mrs. Beecham, in honor of their daughter's birthday.

All our visitors say that Colonel Bartlett has good cause to be proud of his garrison and command, and no one coming here on a visit can fail to see that every one is content and happy, and feeling "that their lines have fallen in pleasant places."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT MONROE, VA.

June 26, 1894.

Major and Mrs. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery returned home from a short leave on the 19th instant. They had been visiting friends in Newburg, N. Y. Lieut. James E. Runcie, retired, is at the post, the guest of Major and Mrs. Hasbrouck. It will be remembered that Runcie began the school term at the Artillery School with the present class, but owing to poor health he was unable to take but a very small portion of instruction. He soon went on sick leave, and then was retired.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle was at the post on the evening of the 21st instant, having run down on the lighthouse tender Maple.

Orders have been received from the Quartermaster-General cutting down the list of civilian employees of the post and also cutting down the salary of some that are retained. This has been bad news to the persons affected and also to members of the garrison.

The class of student officers stood the usual examination in the Department of Military Science on the 22d instant, and many a one will wonder how he "came out." It is to be hoped that all came out well enough to be considered proficient. This is the last of the departments of theoretical studies, and with the summer's artillery practice, the present class will bid Fort Monroe adieu and make room for the next, and so it will continue for—

Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, instructor in ballistics, left the post on June 22. He will spend the time until Oct. 1 at Lancaster, N. H., away from the warm Southern sun doing hard work for the Artillery School in the department of which he is instructor.

We were all glad to congratulate Lieut. George Montgomery on his promotion to the Ordnance. Sorry to lose so good an officer from the artillery, but his good luck is a source of pleasure to his many friends.

Lieut. W. Walke, 5th Artillery, instructor in chemistry and explosives, is absent from the post on a week's leave, having left June 22.

Maj. Edward B. Mosely, Medical Department, who, for some two weeks past, has been on the board of examiners at West Point, returned home on the 24th.

Lieut. E. A. Millar and Mrs. Millar are away on a three months' leave. They will spend the summer at Undercliff Lake, N. Y. Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Artillery, instructor in steam and mechanism, left the post last night on a seven days' leave. He will visit New York City.

The officers and ladies of the garrison had a house warming in the new administration building Monday night, at which nearly every one was present. The affair was very brilliant, and many of the costumes were very appropriate and pretty. The building will be occupied by the commandant and the rest of the headquarters commandancy.

Our baseball club played a game on the parade ground with the nine from Newport News last Saturday, and paid the club the debt they owed them from the week previous. The score this time was in favor of the soldiers, 9 to 7.

MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
CAMP LAKEVIEW, MINN.

June 25, 1894.

The 3d Infantry, U. S. A., pitched their tents here at 9:30 a. m. Saturday, June 23, for their summer encampment. The regiment is gradually becoming settled down comfortably, and it already appreciates what a favorable contrast this camp presents over some of the temporary ones made on the march here. This was begun on Tuesday, June 19, and ended by the entrance of the troops into the camping site at Lakeview. The march for the distance travelled has never been equalled in hardship by any other heretofore undertaken. The weather was hot and dusty on the first day. This changed to mud ankle deep, and a close, sultry air; rain fell great quantities two nights and the weather was like a steam boiler the next. The soldiers endured the fatigue and annoyance very well, and were in good spirits when the journey ended. Notwithstanding the programme of duties, the men expect to have a pleasant change from their life in barracks by the diversions offered by their present surroundings. The surroundings of Camp Lakeview are some of those locations which are favored by Nature. At early morning and sunset this lovely scene artistically reveals her beauty, and the spectator is enraptured. The 3d Infantry is indeed fortunate to have such a camping ground. On the way Private Hirt, of Company B, very nearly sustained a fatal sunstroke. But for a comrade who saw him fall he might have never recovered, as the surgeon thought he was seriously affected.

A gloom has been cast over the beginning of camp by the drowning in Lake Pepin of Private Martin Jacobs, Company D, 3d Infantry. The unfortunate man was, on Sunday, June 24, in a boat, which overturned and late in the afternoon he was brought into camp quiet in death, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. He was esteemed by his comrades, who sincerely regret his loss. The programme for this summer's work is not yet fully made out.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Under recent orders directing the headquarters band and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 3d Inf., to proceed to Lake City, Minn., for encampment with the National Guard of Minnesota for target practice, the troops in question left Fort Snelling June 19. General Mason in command. The march was anything but delightful, and the journey was completed with a sigh of relief. The encampment itself was not without its pleasures. Lake City offers great facilities for most of the diversions of a summer resort, and has the charm of ladies' society.

It has been reported unofficially that the 3d Infantry, after its encampment with the National Guard of Minnesota, will proceed by rail to the encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard at Camp Douglas.

The troops from Fort Snelling will probably stay at Camp Lakeview till July 25, when they will start for Camp Douglas, it is expected. The march to Lakeview will probably consume four days. The regiment will go into bivouac each night, and will then realize the luxury of their quarters at Snelling.

A pleasant hop was given recently by the young people of Fort Snelling. A number of the younger set of St. Paul society were present and the affair was the occasion of much merriment.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Secretary of War made a decision during the past week of much interest to members of the National Guard. The point in doubt arose as the result of an order issued by Brigadier-General Ordway, of the District of Columbia militia, in relation to the annual encampment of the troops of the Guard for this year. The order prescribed that Co. C, 2d Battalion should hold its encampment at Little Rock, Ark., leaving Washington, June 29, and returning July 13, and designating certain staff officers to accompany the command. This company is known as the National Fencibles, and is going to Little Rock to contest in the interstate drill to be held there. Upon the receipt of General Ordway's order, some of the staff officers, who are employees of the War Department, asked permission to absent themselves without deduction from their annual leave. The Secretary of War decided that the leave contemplated is not within the provisions of the statute governing National Guard encampments. The decision is based upon an opinion of the Judge Adv.-General, who held that this act providing for an encampment seems to contemplate an encampment within territory under the jurisdiction of the general government, that is, within the District of Columbia, and as one body and at one time; not as a number of bodies and at different times and places outside the District. The decision is applicable to all National Guard commands.

## National Guard on Active Service.

The disorder incident to the striking miners in different States has quieted down, and many of the State troops on duty during the past few days have been withdrawn. In West Virginia the last of the Guardsmen were ordered home on June 28. On June 21 the remainder of the Indiana troops were ordered home. The authorities were reported to be at a loss as to where to get funds to pay for the services of the Indiana troops, the expense being from \$25,000 to \$30,000. There is, it is said, no fund from which the amount needed can be drawn and a special appropriation will have to be made.

Advices from West Virginia announce that the cost to the State of keeping troops in the field at Eagle Station and Benwood during the miners' strike is \$10,000, and there is no money to pay the bill. Governor MacCorkle gave his personal note for \$2,500 to pay the troops that were ordered to Eagle Station. In Ohio all the guardsmen on duty have been withdrawn, and Governor McKinley, in a communication to Adjutant-General Howe on June 22, says: "The Governor takes this early opportunity to express to the officers and men of the Ohio National Guard his due appreciation of their great services to the State."

When they appeared, lawlessness and disorder disappeared. To the entire guard of the State, both those who were actively engaged and those who were held in reserve, ready and willing to perform every duty required, too much credit cannot be given. I thank and congratulate them." In Maryland the 4th Regiment, Colonel Howard, returned to Baltimore on June 19, leaving on duty the 5th Regiment, Colonel Boykin, which was relieved by the 1st Regiment, Colonel Wilmer, on June 23, arriving at Frostburg at 5 a. m., 447 strong. The food of the regiment the first night is said to have been so badly cooked that the men left the mess hall in a body and complained to the Colonel, who at once hauled the cooks over the coals and demanded a proper service. The guards, at last accounts, experienced no annoyance from strikers. At Mount Olive, Ill., on June 19, the 7th Illinois Regiment, 380 strong, were on duty. The Governor of Pennsylvania, on June 21, ordered out the 5th and the 16th regiments and the Sheridan Troop to assist the sheriff at Walston, who was powerless to preserve order among strikers.

## The Seward Court-Martial.

The court-martial in the case of Col. Wm. Seward, of the 9th Regiment of New York, after two sessions, concluded its labors on June 22. Great interest was manifested in the case on account of the prominence of the accused, and the rarity of a trial of an officer so high in rank. The evidence in brief brought out the fact that Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commander of the 1st Brigade, issued an order in April last in which the 9th Regiment was directed to parade at Van Courtlandt Park on June 2 for drill, discretion being allowed commanding officers to dismiss or postpone the parade in case of bad weather, or the receipt of orders for an inspection at a date so near to the drill as to interfere with it. Maj. Henry S. Van Duser, 1st Brigade Staff, was prosecuting attorney, and Colonel Seward was defended by Gen. Martin T. McMahon and ex-Col. Jas. A. Dennison, of the 71st N. Y., assisted by Lieut. Geo. A. Clement, 9th Regiment. The plea was not guilty. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald testified to issuing an order on April 18 to Colonel Seward to drill at Van Courtlandt Park on June 2. He stated that Colonel Seward called on him about May 25 and asked to be excused from parading on June 2 on account of his going to parade on June 10, and what with camp coming along in July his men would be severely taxed for time. "I told him that I had no objection to his parading Decoration

Day," said General Fitzgerald, "but that his talk of not being able to drill on June 2 was nonsense, and I would not excuse him. I wrote to Colonel Seward on June 1 asking him to pay particular attention that no ball cartridges were in possession of his men. On June 2 I received from Colonel Seward a letter, dated June 1, stating that his regiment was short 100 uniforms; that they would not be delivered by the tailor before June 10, and that there would not be time enough between June 2 and the date of inspection for the men to clean their guns. This letter reached me at 11 a. m., June 2. This was my first indication that the 9th Regiment was not going to parade."

General McGrath stated he had had a conversation early in May with Colonel Seward and had asked him when he would be ready for an inspection, and that when Colonel Seward replied he could not tell, because uniforms of his regiment were at the tailors' being altered, he requested him to send him word later as to when he would be ready. General McGrath further stated that Colonel Seward informed him later he would be ready for inspection about June 11 or 12, and that about June 7 he sent direct to Regimental Headquarters an order fixing the date for June 12. General McGrath stated that no orders were ever issued limiting the notice for inspecting regiments to five days.

Colonel Seward testified that he called upon General Fitzgerald and asked to be excused from the drill of June 2. The General refused to excuse the regiment, and stated that it did not have to parade Decoration Day unless it wanted to, but that it must drill on June 2. According to the evidence of Colonel Seward, he asked General Fitzgerald at this time how long a time he was to understand should elapse between the drill and an inspection and Colonel Seward asserted the answer was "about a week or two." (General Fitzgerald subsequently emphatically denied that this latter subject was mentioned.) Colonel Seward further testified that he had not informed General Fitzgerald about his correspondence with the Inspector-General, or told him about the probable inspection on June 12. He declared, however, that he had no intent to disobey the order, and had simply used the discretion as he understood it. Colonel Seward stated that if the regiment had drilled on June 2 and fired blank cartridges, it would have taken from 20 to 25 days to clean the rifles for inspection with their facilities.

Captain Dessar, when examined, admitted the commissioned officers of the regiment had held a special meeting about the middle of May and had decided it would be inadvisable to parade on Decoration Day (May 30) and on June 2 in Van Courtlandt Park, both being in the same week, and that the officers had expressed their preference for the Decoration Day parade. Adjutant Welner testified that orders for the Decoration Day parade were issued, but that none was issued for the drill at Van Courtlandt. The orders for the inspection, it was stated, were received from the Inspector-General about June 5 and issued to the regiment on June 8. The Adjutant stated that if the regiment had drilled on June 2 it would have taken 60 or 70 days to clean the guns for inspection.

The engineer of the 71st Regiment, George Doyle, an ex-soldier of the U. S. Army, testified that one man could clean about eight guns per day and that it would have taken about 50 days to clean the guns of the 71st Regiment for inspection after shooting blank cartridges. The armorer of the 9th Regiment stated it would take him from 60 to 70 days to clean the rifles. This testimony concluded the case. General McMahon summed up for the defense, and argued that no disobedience of orders was possible under the discretionary clause in the order issued by General Fitzgerald. He referred to the long and honorable record of the accused, and refused any part of the latter to ignore superior authority. Major Van Duser, in summing up for the prosecution, admitted the honorable record of Colonel Seward, but argued that the offense charged could not be overlooked if discipline in the National Guard was to be maintained, and that Colonel Seward had demonstrated a plain intent to ignore the order of the brigade commanders.

The New York "Tribune," which has apparently obtained its information from one of the court reports, that Colonel Seward has been sentenced to a reprimand. It is further stated that this decision was reached by a vote of three to two, Col. David E. Austen and Alexis C. Smith being in favor of acquittal.

## New York Camp.

Peekskill, June 21. The commandants of the various separate companies on duty the opening week, from June 16 to 23, are all highly pleased at the result of their companies' work that has been accomplished at camp. All unite in saying that in the extended order, owing to lack of proper drill room, they never can drill more than a platoon at a time, and only then by taking up reduced intervals between men. So this week was the first time in many months that the companies drilled in extended order, either by companies or battalions. Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf., on duty at camp, said he was more than surprised at the excellent manner in which the separate companies executed the various manoeuvres of the drill regulations. The reports of Troop A's ride to camp have been grossly exaggerated in the daily papers, some even going so far as to say that the troop had been lost on their way. All this was entirely false, for the troop could have reached camp on time had Captain Roe desired to force the ride. Owing to the extreme heat, the troop marched easily and on June 17 Captain Roe, when 15 miles from camp, thought it the wisest plan to call a halt for a few hours, so as to avoid the heat of the day. After three hours' rest, the ride was resumed, and the camp

was reached at 8 p. m. in fine shape, not having a single straggler. Every member who started from the armory came into camp in good shape, of course, covered from head to foot with dust and dirt. Captain Roe has been instructing his troop in the school of the squadron, for which he divided his command into two wings, with the senior lieutenants in command of each, executing a varied programme in the most efficient manner. In all the movements, distance and alignments were well maintained. The pistol charge, which is generally the closing of their drills, was very well executed, and little was there that could be criticized.

No early morning drills were held on Tuesday, June 22, the advance guard duty taking the place of all drills on that day. In accordance with orders issued, the entire force constituted an advance guard for an imaginary corps. This corps, under command of General Porter, was assumed to be moving down the Hudson River, and acting in co-operation with the other corps to the northeast of the camp. The advance guard was commanded by Colonel Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, with Lieutenant Hardin as adjutant. After guard mount, rations were issued, and at 9:30 the first battalion, commanded by Captain Kirby, proceeded by one-half of Troop A, under command of Captain Roe, left camp by the Roa Hook road. They were directed to march as far as the bridge crossing Annsville Creek, and form a junction with the other battalion, establishing outposts and holding all roads which could be used by the enemy, who was supposed to be in force in the village of Peekskill. The second battalion, Captain Lloyd commanding, with the other half of the troop, proceeded by the McCoy road to the Garrison road, and formed a connection with the outposts of the other battalion. The battalions were marched in the proper order with an advance party, which threw out a party of four men and a corporal, a support, reserve, flankers, etc. All the conditions which would govern in actual warfare were taken into consideration, and the troops were moved as if operating through an enemy's country. The troop acted as scouts and did their work well. Sergeant Butler, 1st Brigade Signal Corps, was in command of the signalmen of the 21st Separate Co., and established three signal stations, which opened communications with General Porter at the camp. After arriving at their designated places, the outposts were properly placed and all roads, as well as the hills on the south of Annsville Creek, were taken possession of. The operations were very successful and Colonel Merriam was much pleased with the manner in which the duty was performed. The men were in heavy marching order and carried blankets rolled on packs. About 3 o'clock the troops were withdrawn, and marched back to camp. Private Willard, of the 30th Separate Co., had his collar-bone broken during the day while wrestling. The early morning drill on Saturday, June 23, was by battalion, in close order, being a review of some of the movements executed on Monday and Tuesday, and successfully concluded the week's work. At 2:30 the change of troops took place, the Troop having departed on their ride to New York in the morning. The troops which arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, June 23, were as follows: 3d Provisional Battalion, composed of the 9th Separate Co., Whitehall, Captain E. A. Grenough, 60 men; 18th Separate Co., Glens Falls, Capt. L. L. Davis, 70 men; 22d Separate Co., Saratoga Springs, Capt. Jas. W. Lester, 78 men; 26th Separate Co., Schenectady, 78 men; Capt. Austin A. Yates, of the 36th Separate Co., Battalion commander, 4th Provisional Battalion, Capt. Hiram C. Rogers, 20th Separate Co., commanding, composed of the 1st Separate Co., Rochester, Lieut. John M. Williams, 51 men; 3d Separate Co., Oneonta, Capt. Walter Scott, 80 men; 10th Separate Co., Newburg, Capt. William G. Hunter, 34 men; 20th Separate Co., Elgin, Lieut. Chas. H. Hitchcock, 38 men; 33d Separate Co., Watertown, Capt. J. W. St. John, 95 men; 5th Provisional Battalion, Capt. L. E. Goodier, 44th Separate Co., commanding, composed of the 17th Separate Co., Flushing, Capt. F. N. Bell, 63 men; 31st Separate Co., Mohawk, Capt. H. P. Witherstine, 104 men; 39th Separate Co., Watertown, Capt. James S. Boyer, 74 men; 44th Separate Co., Utica, Lieut. F. W. Kincaid, 77 men. Total number of men in the three battalions, 953. The first formation for parade on Saturday evening was not as good as that of their predecessors, and the work of the present week, while being very fair, does not come up to that done by the 1st and 2d Battalions. Formation for parade was in line the first three evenings, and in line of masses the balance of the week. The formation for the first parade was unnecessarily slow, distances were poorly judged, and it was only after considerable labor by Colonel Philster, Major Hart, Captains Thurston and Kirby that battalions were properly aligned. The parade in line of masses on Tuesday evening was very fair, but that on the following evening was not so good, the fourth provisional battalion being very slow in getting its proper position. The ceremony of guard mounting from being but fair the first few days was gradually improved, details marching on in correct manner and men being very steady, and the sentry duty is fair.

The early morning drills by platoon were very good, sergeants and corporals handling their sections and squads in a very acceptable manner. The one great trouble seemed to be in poor judgment of distances. This was noticeable in all drills throughout the week. Commanding officers and non-commissioned officers alike were at fault and more attention should be paid to the proper judging of intervals and distances. Company drills in extended order were even better than the drills by platoon. The reinforcement was at times very poorly done, line not being promptly moved forward on

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the arrival of supports. The battalions were drilled in close order on the first three days. Although the regular programme calls for but two drills in close order, it was decided to give an extra day to this work, as the battalions were evidently weak on the battalion drill. The movements of the different companies, as a rule, were very good. Commanding officers of companies and guides were mostly at fault. The instructors of drill worked very earnestly in perfecting the drill of the battalions, the result being that the drills of Wednesday were a decided improvement. Military courtesy and guard duty, in the main, have been excellent. The men are very careful to salute all officers, and are very respectful to superiors. Sentries walk their posts in a military manner, and have evidently been well instructed in their duties. The policing of the camp has been very good. Major Hilton, the inspecting officer, stating on Wednesday, that it was the cleanest camp he had seen. The tents have been neatly dressed for inspection and ground surrounding the tents, as well as the company streets, well polished, and few were the errors that could be detected in policing the camp during the week.

The new Merriam pack, which is worn for the first time by the troops in camp this year, is well liked by the men and is far superior to the old knapsack. The weight is almost entirely on the hips and the pack is very easily carried. The men are almost unanimous in their praise of the pack, and are evidently much pleased with the change.

All of the commands in camp this week are earnest in their desire to improve, and much good will result from their tour. The personnel of these separate companies is of a very high order, and, being together for battalion work but once in two years, it can hardly be expected that they will show the proficiency of commands which are constantly at drill by battalion. The same programme of advanced guard duty will be repeated on Friday of this week.

A private of the 31st Separate Company accidentally discharged a rifle on Wednesday, in which some one had placed a ball cartridge. The man was placed in the guard house, but was released at midnight by order of Capt. Thurston.

The guard and sentry, while good in the main, are not equal to that of the last week. Many of the officers and instructors at State Headquarters seem to be well pleased at the result of the regular drill work accomplished.

#### Thirteenth New York.—Col. Austen.

The 2d Battalion, consisting of Cos. A, B, F, C and K, in command of Major Luscomb, spent the afternoon and evening of June 23 in an outdoor drill at Prospect Park. The afternoon was spent very profitably in drilling in extended order. At 6:30 supper was served and after a rest, Co. K, Captain Rogers, was detached and sent out of camp with orders to return to it if possible without discovery by the pickets. Co. B, Capt. Jennings, was detailed as the camp guard, and Cos. A, Capt. Wadwell; F, Capt. Barlow and G, Capt. Williams, were detailed for outpost duty. It was pitch dark when Co. K, after an absence of an hour, cautiously attempted to gain the camp without discovery. The approaches were so well guarded, and the pickets so alert, that Co. K was forced to abandon its efforts. During the drill in the afternoon Corporal O'Gorman, of Co. F, was overcome by the heat and taken home in an ambulance.

Co. I, 15th N. Y., Captain Turpin, went to Fort Hamilton on Saturday, June 23, and through the courtesy of the post commandant, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Art., were allowed to encamp at the fort and remain over Sunday. The company spent the time in drilling and recreation, and are loud in their praises of the courtesy extended them by Colonel Langdon and his officers and men.

#### Georgia.

The second tour of duty at the camp of instruction for the Georgia Volunteers commenced June 5. Those ordered into camp were the 4th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Varnadoe, with headquarters at Valdosta; 5th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Chandler, headquarters at Atlanta; 1st Squadron Cavalry, consisting of three troops (mounted), unattached, and a machine gun platoon, attached to the 5th Regiment.

The troops were put through the regular routine and did fine work. The shooting was very good, considering the amount of preliminary practice—two sharpshooters, Capt. J. A. Twigg and Private T. C. Thomas, and two marksmen, Privates L. A. Thomas and B. Butler, all of the Richmond Hussars, of Augusta, qualified. Although there were no "badges" won by the other companies, the shooting shows an improvement on last year's scores. There were about 900 men in camp, and its capacity was taxed to its utmost. Col. J. O. Varnadoe, of the 4th, commandant of the post, spoke highly of the services rendered by the Army officers, 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee and 2d Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Artillery, and Asst. Surg. P. G. Wales, U. S. A. These officers have become very popular with the Georgia Volunteers. The troops broke camp on the 15th. The men were ordered to "strike" the tents, and it was a new experience to some of the companies, but the work was very well done. The State troops have gained much valuable instruction in camp this year, and if they should be called upon to suppress strikers or quell riots, the training would then be more noticeable.

#### Massachusetts.

Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts. It is said, has decided to mobilize the entire State force in the city of Boston in September next for one day, and it is also thought a feature of the concentration will be a sham battle. By September it is expected the entire militia will be supplied with campaign hats, worn cartridge belts and fatigue dress. The Gatling guns recently supplied to the infantry are being fired in practice with good success with fixed ammunition. Col. W. A. Bancroft, 5th Inf., directs commanders of companies, with their companies, to take train for camp, leaving Boston & Albany Railroad station at 8:30 p.m. on Monday, July 16. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitney will supervise the hours of service. He will carefully scrutinize the performance of guard duty and will report to the commanding officer any error or neglect on the part of officers or men which may come to his knowledge. Major Foster, Surg., will supervise the proper policing of regimental camp ground and quarters. Company commanders are directed to perfect themselves, and to instruct and drill their officers in the manual of the sword.

#### New Hampshire.

The Brigade of New Hampshire National Guard went into camp near Concord on June 16 for seven days. Brig.-Gen. M. L. Lane was in command, and the commands present were the 1st Regt., Colonel Frye; 2d Regt., Colonel Metcalf; 3d Regt., Colonel Boile, and Troop A, Captain Davis. The daily routine included reveille, 5:30 a. m.; roll call at 5:45, followed by setting up drill for 15 minutes; fatigue, 6:10; breakfast, 6:45; guard mounting, 8:10; drill call, 9:30; recall, 11:30; orderly hours, 11:45; dinner, 12:00; drill call, 2 p. m.; recall, 4; parade, 5:25; supper, 6:30; tattoo, 9:45; assembly and roll call at 10; taps, 10:30. There was target practice during the week at 200, 300 and 500-yard ranges. On June 20 the Brigade paraded in the city of Concord in honor of the meeting of the Army of the Potomac. A marching salute was tendered Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and party, and the troops made a fine appearance. The routine at camp was carefully observed and the troops departed greatly benefited by the week's tour of duty. On June

21 the Governor and staff and General Miles, U. S. A., and other distinguished guests visited the camp and were tendered a review.

#### Vermont.

There was a competition among the troops of the Vermont National Guard in drill and rifle shooting at Camp Ethan Allen on June 22 and 23. Col. C. G. Camp was in command. Capt. J. Harry Betsy, A. D. C., was Adjutant and Statistical Officer. Maj. Charles E. Nelson, Brigade I. R. P.; Capt. John D. Wyman, Capt. H. E. Dyer, Lieutenants B. A. Carr and A. B. G. Fuller, 1st Regt., were Range Officers, and Lieut. Benjamin C. Senton, Asst. Surg., 1st Regt., Medical Officer. The rifle range at Fort Ethan Allen was placed at the disposal of the National Guard of Vermont through the courtesy of the Constructing Quartermaster of the U. S. Army. The competition for the selection of a National Guard team took place June 22 under the regulations prescribed in Blunt's Manual, and team shooting June 23. Capt. Smith S. Leach, U. S. Engineer Corps; Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. Army, and 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 4th U. S. Art., acted as a committee of award for team shooting, and conducted the competition between the State and College teams. Lieut. W. T. Haight, Co. I, received the first medal; Pvt. M. Tilden, of Co. F, the second medal, and Sergeant Alexander, of Co. K, the third medal. The range is an excellent one. Five targets were used, and so perfect were the management and discipline under the range officers that all five targets would rise together at the sound of the trumpet, and by telephone communication firing was made continuous at each range. During one competition 32 men fired from the 500-yard range in 30 minutes. A pleasant feature of the competition was the uniting of college boys and National Guardsmen in their common work. Several of the competitors from the companies were college and high school students and one of the members of the State team graduates from Dartmouth this year. On June 23 a team from the university came to the range and entered into a competition with the State team for the cup, but the contest was only completed at 200 and 300 yards as several members of the State team were obliged to take the train for home before the 500-yard range could be reached. It was agreed to complete the contest at the August encampment at Brattleboro.

#### The Naval Militia.

ILLINOIS.—The 1st Battalion, Lieut.-Comdr. B. M. Shaffner, was given a benefit by the Carleton Club of Chicago on June 21, who produced the nautical opera of "Pinafore" very successfully. An excellent chorus of 40 voices, a full orchestra, and 40 volunteers from the battalion supplemented the list of principals. The battalion now numbers 250 men of high class, and is offered principally by graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. The battalion is fully uniformed and drilled, the expense of the uniforms having been borne by the officers and men. The men are taught infantry, artillery, great guns, cutlass, boat (both oar and sail), torpedo drill and seamanship. Its officers are: Lieut.-Comdr. B. M. Shaffner, commanding 1st Battalion; 1. N. M.; Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) R. B. Swigart, Adj.; Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) H. L. Wait, Paymaster; Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) W. J. Wilson, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) Sam'l J. Jones, Surgeon; Ensign Paul J. Pontius, Asst. Surgeon; Lieuts. H. A. Allen, W. M. Robinson, A. Devale, F. H. Koehersperger, J. R. Eldred, J. A. Ussell, H. McNulta, H. W. Parker, Ensigns G. F. Jewett, H. Dolese, W. J. Blue, W. H. Kirkland, N. B. Haldane, C. B. Shaffner, J. R. Marshall and C. B. Wilmarth.

MASSACHUSETTS.—On account of the lack of men on the receiving-ship Washash, and there having been no money appropriated to give the monitor Passaic a new coat of paint, Captain Weeks invited all hands

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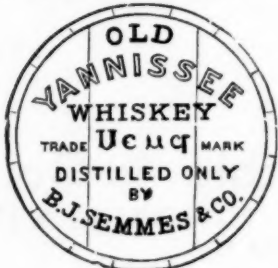
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DEMY,

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Expense

to assemble at the Navy Yard next Saturday afternoon to assist in painting the ship. This tour of duty is purely voluntary, and the men who participate will share the expense of their respective messes. Ten commissioned officers and fifty seamen can be provided for at a time in addition to the regular shipkeepers allowed by the Navy Department. The 4th Division, Lieut. F. B. Parsons, will go on board for the first week. The annual tour of duty in July has not been fully determined upon, but will embody the defence of Boston harbor, in conjunction with some portion of the North Atlantic Squadron. The brigade will give its hearty co-operation to a plan of defence. At least one day will be devoted to target practice, and the torpedo corps will be given a chance to exercise their skill. Co. H, of Springfield, Lieutenant Dexter, has procured (at its own expense), an outfit of round sailor hats, which add greatly to the appearance of the men.

#### Various.

Capt. George W. Mooney, of Co. D, 8th N. Y., has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of that command.

Cos. B, C, D and F, 8th Battalion N. Y., will drill at the armory on July 12.

Co. F, 14th N. Y., will hold its annual seaside festival at Coney Island on July 2, and Co. F will hold a picnic July 4 at Bay View Park, Brooklyn.

Capt. H. C. Lyon, Co. A, 47th N. Y., has been detailed to command the 19th Separate Co., of Poughkeepsie, at the State Camp from June 30 to July 7.

The members of Co. A, 23d N. Y., will visit the State Camp on July 7, where they will pay their respects to Capt. H. C. Everdell, their commandant, who is on duty as Post Adjutant.

Surg. Wm. E. Spencer, 23d N. Y., is chairman of the Fair Committee, and the Fair is to be held from Nov. 14 to Nov. 29, inclusive, at the new armory at Bedford and Atlantic Aves., Brooklyn.

In the 1st Brigade N. Y. a delinquency court has been ordered to meet July 9 for the trial of commissioned officers. Detail: Maj. C. S. Burns, 12th Regiment; Capt. G. F. Demarest, 22d Regiment, and Lieut. J. W. Mason, 8th Battalion.

Co. F, 1st Regiment of North Carolina (Warren Guards, Warrenton), having failed to comply with the laws and regulations for the government of the State Guard, was disbanded on June 19, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General.

Co. D, 7th N. Y., Captain Flisk, having been invited by the Governor of New Jersey, the State Military Board, and General Sewall to visit the camp at Sea Girt, have decided to do so on July 18. While at Sea Girt they will be the guests of the Essex Troop and will give an exhibition drill in extended order.

The protest of certain members of Co. D, 12th N. Y., that at a recent election 32 ballots were cast by 31 voters, has been duly examined into and not sustained. It seems the name of Lieutenant Banks was among the voters, and his name was accidentally omitted in checking the names from the list of those who voted. The fact that Lieutenant Banks voted explains the alleged discrepancy. Colonel Dowd has decided that Sergeant De Russy was elected.

The alleged experts from the 9th and 71st N. Y. regiments who testified at the court-martial of Colonel Seward that it would take about two months to clean some 600 rifles in case their regiments went out to drill and fired blank cartridges, are the only ones in the brigade who lay any claim to such an undesirable record. In other regiments no difficulty is experienced in cleaning guns promptly and properly, and in some cases it has been done in 24 hours.

Mr. J. Kensett Olyphant, an ex-member of Co. K, 7th N. Y., has been appointed Quartermaster of the 1st N. Y. Capt. W. C. Clark, of Co. D, second senior Captain in the State, has been placed on the retired list after over 35 years of honorable service. Lieutenant Linson will succeed him. The Engineer Corps of Co. B has been detailed to duty at camp from July 7 to 14. They will complete the survey work they commenced last year, and probably undertake some additional work. Captain Austin, I. R. P., will superintend the work of the corps.

The 9th N. Y. will proceed to the State Camp on the afternoon of July 7, and will be the first regiment on duty there from New York City this season. The following shows the different years the regiment has been to camp with average number of men present and average per cent. of present:

Year.	Average number present.	Average per cent. of present.
1883.....	474	74.3
1885.....	440	71.50
1887.....	388	66.42
1889.....	539	70.8
1890.....	490	69.00
1892.....	445	77.90

#### Coming Events.

July 2.—Seaside Festival, Co. F, 14th N. Y., at Coney Island.

July 2 to 7.—Inter-State drill and encampment, Little Rock, Ark.

July 4.—Annual picnic Co. G, 14th N. Y., at Bay View Park, Brooklyn.

July 9.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Hingham, Mass.

July 9 to 14.—Camp of Rhode Island militia, Quonsett Point, Narragansett Bay, near Wickford.

July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Hingham, Mass.

July 10 to 19.—Camp of North Carolina National Guard near Morehead City.

July 10 to 19.—Encampment of North Carolina State Guard at Morehead City.

July 10 to 20.—Camp of Texas Volunteer Guard near Austin.

July 16 to 21.—Camp of New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt.

July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.

July 24 to 28.—Annual tour of duty Massachusetts Naval Brigade.

Aug. 4.—Annual picnic 60th Battalion, N. Y., at Sultz's Park.

Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.

Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.

Aug. 11 to 19.—Camp of Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.

Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.

Nov. 14 to 20.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.

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#### BIRTHS.

HART.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 12, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th U. S. Infantry, a son, christened Verling Kersey Hart, Jr.

#### MARRIED.

BROWN-DODGE.—At St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., June 14, 1894, Ensign Ford Hopkins Brown, U. S. Navy, to Miss Emeline Fargis Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer Dodge.

CARNEY-BOSTWICK.—At Vallejo, Cal., June 14, 1894, by the Rev. William Ballard, Asst. Engr. Robert E. Carney, U. S. Navy, and Miss Bertha Van Wyck Hartwell, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank M. Bostwick, U. S. Navy. No cards.

JERVEY-WEBB.—At the Church of the Intercession, New York City, June 27, 1894, Lieut. James Postell Jervoy, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to Miss Jean Bontecou Webb, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Webb.

NICHOLSON-MACCOON.—At Baltimore, Md., June 18, 1894, Mr. David Kirk Nicholson to Miss Meta Maccoon, daughter of the late Medical Director Robert T. Maccoon, U. S. Navy.

PAGE-HAVENS.—At Salt Lake City, June 20, Howard S. Page to Mrs. Mina Havens.

SWIFT-MEYER.—At Washington, D. C., June 15, 1894, Lieut. Franklin Swift, U. S. Navy, to Miss Louise Meyer, daughter of Hon. Adolph Meyer, member of Congress from Louisiana.

#### DIED.

BENNETT.—At 1720 Baker Street, San Francisco, Cal., June 22, 1894, Maj. Frank Tracy Bennett, U. S. A., retired.

GLENNAN.—At his home, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1894, Dr. P. Glennan, late surgeon, U. S. Vols., aged 68 years.

KELLY.—At New Orleans, La., June 17, 1894, Judge Henry Brooke Kelly of the Court of Appeals, of Louisiana, formerly Lieutenant, 10th U. S. Inf.

LAWRENCE.—At Bayside, Long Island, June 26, 1894, of pneumonia, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyce Lawrence, wife of Colonel F. N. Lawrence, and mother of the wife of Lieut. Chas. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

McDONOUGH.—At Montclair, N. J., June 25, 1894, Thomas McDonough, formerly 3d Asst. Engr., U. S. N.

MONROE.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., June 23, Sarah Ann Lewis, wife of Sergt. George Monroe, 9th Cav., and for ten years faithful servant of Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.

ORD.—At San Antonio, Tex., June 15, 1894, Mrs. Mary Mercer Ord, widow of General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., and mother of Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf., and Mr. James Ord, and aunt of Capt. James C. Ord, 25th Inf.

WILLIAMS.—At Muskegon, Mich., June 22, 1894, Lula, aged 17, eldest child and only daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Williams.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

Patents granted June 19. Printed copies can be had for 15 cents each by Glasscock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

M. L. Campbell, Noyan, Can.; firearm hammer guard.

P. Shecker, Stockton, Kan.; magazine firearm.

Patents granted June 26.

G. P. Riggs, Slaterville, W. Va.; bullet mold.

L. N. P. Stokes, New York, N. Y.; breech-loading gun.

F. Latulip, Syracuse, N. Y.; rawhide wound gun.

R. A. Hadfield, Sheffield, England; shell.

D. T. Freese and J. D. Gown, North Amherst, Ohio; submarine boat.

J. P. Holland, Newark, N. J.; submarine torpedo boat.

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